Chicago Tribune.

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WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—To sell [illegible]

WANTED—Every [illegible]

WANTED—All [illegible]

WANTED—All those [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase [illegible]

WANTED—School Room [illegible]

WANTED—Owner for [illegible]

WANTED—A young [illegible]

WANTED—Parties [illegible]

WANTED—Some one to [illegible]

WANTED—A rare chance [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For the LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN [illegible]

WANTED—Attention [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—(Farmers [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male and [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—I want a [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—By the An[illegible]

WANTED—Agent—An experi[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For our [illegible]

WANTED—Agents, farmers, me[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$75 to $200 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Disabled [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Every[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell the [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$25 a day. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$90 a [illegible]

WANTED—Agents! Agents! [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—And others [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Every[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Sewing [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Unfurnished [illegible]

BOARDING—One large [illegible]

BOARDING—One room [illegible]

BOARDING—Waverley [illegible]

BOARDING—Two [illegible]

BOARDING—A furnished [illegible]

BOARDING—An unfurn[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first-class [illegible]

TO RENT—A Furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—Office—A first [illegible]

TO RENT—A two story [illegible]

TO RENT—For 30 ye[illegible]

TO RENT—A fine Brick [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—Dockage for [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A neat cottage of [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Barn on [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cottage House and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Busi[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Houses—On [illegible]

FOR SALE—House [illegible]

FOR SALE—Splendid Residence [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease and furni[illegible]

FOR SALE—First-class Frame [illegible]

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story house, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new Planing and [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice building lots [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—The stock of a [illegible]

FOR SALE—80 acres ferti[illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm in the [illegible]

FOR SALE—A pleasant [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—A Small Boy [illegible]

Stolen.

STOLEN—From [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 143¼.

Fifty-two of the twenty thousand dollar [illegible] were pardoned yesterday.

The restrictions on applications for pardons from the State of Alabama have been removed.

The receipts from all sources to the Lincoln Monument Fund, up to the present date, are [illegible]

Ketchum, the forger, was arraigned yesterday in New York before the Court of General Sessions and plead not guilty.

Our Washington special despatch contains an interesting statement of the development and progress of the Virginia gold and copper mines.

The Richmond banks have entered a claim for the Jeff. Davis treasure, which was recently seized and sent to Washington.

The European capitalists leave St. Louis for Chicago to-day, and Chicago for Toledo on the [illegible]

The manufacture of a new Atlantic cable has been commenced, and the Great Eastern has been secured for five years by the cable company.

The parties entitled to receive the rewards for the arrest of the assassination conspirators have been selected by the War Department, and their names will shortly be announced.

The South Carolina Convention is in session with one hundred members in attendance. The Governor's address endorses President Johnson's reconstruction policy.

A stirring and eloquent appeal to the soldiers and people of Iowa from the Soldiers' Committee, appointed for that purpose, will be found in our special despatches this morning.

Henry Yates, father of Ex-Governor Yates, died suddenly of apoplexy, at his residence in Berlin, Sangamon county, on the 10th, aged 78. He had lived in Illinois since 1831.

In the Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday, a majority report opposing reuniting with the Northern Church was adopted by a large majority.

The trial of power between the Winooski belonging to the navy, and the Algonquin, Dickerson's vessel, furnished with the Sickles cut-off, took place yesterday, and resulted in the collapse of two of the Algonquin's flues.

Two hundred and sixty-four towns in Maine give Cony, the Republican candidate for Governor, a majority [illegible] gain of 3,375 over last year. [illegible]

The statement that the Secretary of the Treasury is increasing the volume of the currency by a new issue of compound interest notes is untrue. [illegible]

A collision on the Camden and Amboy Railroad yesterday between an express and freight train resulted in the death of a soldier [illegible]

The following States vote on negro suffrage this year: Connecticut, special election, Monday, Oct. 1; Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, at their regular elections. The question was separately voted upon in Colorado, but the result is not known.

Indianapolis is in serious earnest about a new Opera House that shall seat not less than two thousand persons. Several meetings of public spirited citizens have been held, and subscription books are to be opened at once, and a permanent organization effected.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 13th, says that R. Cahn, a drummer for a Chicago house, was arrested there on Tuesday morning for selling goods by sample and by cards, without having first obtained a city license of $300. The ordinance attaches a fine for such an offence of not less than $5, nor more than $500.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention was held yesterday, and nominated Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, of Worcester, for Governor, and Hon. Wm. Claflin, of Newton, for Lieutenant Governor. Hon. Charles Sumner was President of the Convention, and Gen. Butler was one of the Vice-Presidents.

The archives of the State of Arkansas, in [illegible] were carried off when the U. S. forces occupied Little Rock, have been found in Lafayette county, in the extreme southwestern part of the State, and are now back again in the Capitol. They were in a very damaged condition.

Capt. John P. Ward, of the Detroit steamer [illegible] (son of E. B. Ward), has been arrested and put under heavy bonds to appear for trial, on a charge of rape, preferred against him by a young woman of [illegible], St. Clair county, Mich. [illegible]

The present war is emphatically the railroad era of Kansas. [illegible]

Only 138 miles of railroad remain to be built on the route between Cincinnati and Knoxville, to bring Charleston and Savannah into nearer connection with New York. [illegible]

At the Episcopal Diocesan Convention, yesterday, the following persons were elected delegates to the General Convention: *Clerical Delegates*—Revs. R. H. Clarkson, G. D. Cummins Samuel [illegible] and Warren H. Roberts. *Lay Delegates*—[illegible] L. B. Otis, S. H. Treat, Geo. P. Lee, and W. DeWolf. An equal number of alternates. [illegible]

Jefferson City and the surrounding vicinity is filled with Union refugees from Arkansas and the Southern States, and many are in a starving condition, sick and without assistance. [illegible]

The steamer Asia brings the intelligence that the Atlantic Telegraph Company have contracted for the recovery of the old and the construction of a new cable, and have secured the services of the Great Eastern for five years. [illegible]

The Territory of Arizona was at last accounts in the heat of a political canvass for Delegate to Congress—the election occurring September 6. The candidates were Charles D. Poston, Gov. John N. Goodwin, (ex-M. [illegible]) and Judge Joseph P. Allyn, late of [illegible]. Goodwin had been only three days [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

A New Atlantic Cable Building.

REINFORCEMENT OF ENGLISH TROOPS IN IRELAND.

THE NAVAL ENGINE TRIAL.

The Algonquin Collapses a Flue and Stops Working.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Hon. A. H. Bullock Nominated for Governor.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN MAINE OVER 20,000.

Ketchum, the Forger, Pleads Not Guilty.

STIRRING ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IOWA BY THE SOLDIERS' COMMITTEE.

EUROPE.

A New Atlantic Cable being Constructed—The Great Eastern Secured for Five Years—Increase of Military Forces in Ireland—Mr. Bright's Visit to the United States Unfounded—Estimates of Crops—The Fetes at Portsmouth—From the Continent.

HALIFAX, Sept. 14.—The steamship Asia, Capt. [illegible], from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 2d, via Queenstown on the 3d inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received. She has fifty-two passengers for this port and ninety-eight for Boston.

The steamship City of Dublin left Liverpool for New York [illegible]

The directors of the Atlantic [illegible] unanimously accepted the offer of the [illegible] Construction Company to manufacture and lay down a new cable, and complete the present one so as to have two perfect cables between Ireland and Newfoundland next summer. The manufacture of the new cable has commenced and the work is being done with the utmost care.

Capt. Jas. Anderson received an offer from the Telegraph Construction Company for the Great Eastern for five years in laying cables, and accepted it.

Cyrus W. Field sails for New York in the steamship Australasian on the 9th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.—It is stated that in consequence of the spread of Fenianism the number of regiments in the south of Ireland is to be increased.

The report that Mr. Bright is to visit America on an official invitation is without foundation.

The Board of Trade returns for July show a continued falling off in British exports, as compared with last year.

The *fetes* at Portsmouth in honor of the French fleet progressed in the most splendid manner, and concluded on the 1st instant. [illegible]

Crop estimates [illegible]

FRANCE.—Count Walewski [illegible]

The Emperor [illegible]

The Paris *Patrie* says that the French Imperial government and all the precedents of its policy compel it to refuse its approbation to the Austro-Prussian compact at Gastein. [illegible]

[illegible]

The returns of the Bank of France show a reduction in cash of about a million and a half of francs [illegible]

PORTUGAL.—The new ministry is not yet formed. [illegible]

BRAZIL.—The mails have been forwarded by the Asia. The commercial news has already been published.

The war between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic shows no signs of termination. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON MARKET.—No date. The regular weekly Liverpool cotton market was received by steamer at Father Point.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour heavy, and declined [illegible]

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—[illegible]

LONDON MARKETS.—[illegible]

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

Nomination of State Officers—The Union Platform—Stirring Declaration of Loyal Sentiment.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 14.—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention assembled here to-day and is largely attended. The Convention permanently organized by electing Charles Sumner President, and two Vice Presidents from each Congressional district, and a large number from the State at large. Among the latter is Major General Benjamin F. Butler. The several Committees on resolutions, finance, &c., were appointed, when Mr. Sumner addressed the Convention at length. The following nominations were made: For Governor, Col. Alex. H. Bullock; for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Wm. Claflin.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 14.—Hon. Amos A. Walker presented resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, expressing regrets at the death of Richard Cobden, one of our country's most devoted friends, and recognizing how much we owe to his [illegible] John Bright.

The State ticket was then nominated, with great unanimity, as follows: For Governor, A. H. Bullock; Lieut. Governor, Wm. Claflin; Auditor General, H. S. Briggs of Pittsfield; State Treasurer, Jacob H. Loud, of Plymouth; Attorney General, [illegible] of Taunton; Secretary of State, Oliver Warner, of Northampton. A series of resolutions was read and adopted, as follows:

The first recognizes the Divine Hand in leading our armies to victory.

The second congratulates and thanks our brave soldiers and sailors.

The third extends continued welcome and confidence to President Johnson, pledging him unanimous good-will and support in his efforts to re-establish government in the South on the basis of exact justice to all.

The fourth reaffirms the platform of the last National Convention on the subject of slavery, and asks that there be no restoration of it by Congress.

The fifth agrees with the Republicans of Pennsylvania that the people lately in rebellion cannot be safely entrusted with political rights. [illegible]

The sixth declares that no part of the powers of the Government can be safely committed to the people lately in rebellion [illegible]

The seventh, that no confidence ought to be placed in the professions of [illegible]

The eighth says we know no new theories [illegible]

After addresses from Gen. Butler and others, the Convention adjourned.

FROM DES MOINES.

Bridge Contract Awarded—Benton's Prospects in his Own Regiment—Discontinuance of Hospitals—Appointment of a Commission—Military News.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Sept. 14.

The contract for building a bridge, six hundred feet in length, over the Des Moines River, on Walnut street, was entered yesterday. The bridge is to be completed by January 1st.

Of one hundred and fifty one soldiers of Guthrie county, who were in the 29th, Col. Benton's regiment, not one will vote for Benton.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren is now at his home in Burlington.

An order has been issued for the discontinuance of the United States general hospitals.

[illegible]

THE IOWA CANVASS.

The Late Soldiers' Convention—Copperhead Interference—Why the Genuine Convention was Held—Eloquent Address of the Soldiers' Committee to the Soldiers and People of Iowa.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Sept. 14.

Col. P. P. Henderson of Warren county, Col. J. Houston of Polk county, and Capt. H. L. Marsh of Madison county, who were appointed a committee by the Soldiers' Convention [illegible]

[illegible]

Resolved, That this is exclusively a Soldier's Convention, and that none but those who were soldiers in the service of the United States be admitted as delegates to the Convention, and that all those who are delegates to the Copperhead Convention to-morrow be excluded as delegates to this Convention.

[illegible]

The Committee say the Copperhead Convention [illegible]

The Soldiers' Committee say: [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bids For a Government Mill—The Assassination Conspiracy Rewards—Sixty-two Rebels Pardoned.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

Bids for the purchase of the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill, at Chattanooga, were opened at noon to-day, at the Quartermaster General's office. Only two bids were received, one from Mr. E. M. Speed, of Cincinnati, $80,000, and one from Mr. Ward H. Lamon, of Washington City, at $90,000. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sixty-two rebels of the $20,000 class received pardons to-day. The majority of them belong to Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi.

Commission to Visit the Denver Branch Mint—The South Carolina Convention—The Virginia Gold and Copper Mines—Railroad Negotiations—Murder of an Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

J. L. Ringwalt, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury Department to visit the Branch Mint at Denver City, Colorado, to examine into the facilities for [illegible]

[illegible]

The Columbia (S. C.) State Convention [illegible]

[illegible]

Great Influx of Southerners—The Executive Bureau Mystery—Immense Rush for Pardon—Accommodations Wanted for Applications—Rebel Treasure.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *Times'* Washington special says the influx of Southerners is increasing, and they now constitute the majority of arrivals at the hotels. Among those who arrived to-day were ex-Congressman De Jarnette and Brig. Gen. Banks of Virginia.

An unusual crop of rumors concerning Hon. John Wilson's Executive Bureau at the White House were about to-day, with as little foundation as usual. [illegible]

The *Herald's* special says there is no perceptible abatement from any quarter in applications for pardons. [illegible]

It is said that not less than 100,000 amnesty oaths have already been received at the State Department [illegible]

The *Tribune's* special says $100,000, formerly a portion of the Confederate States Treasury, and since the demolition of that institution secreted in the South, was recently unearthed and turned into the United States Treasury. [illegible]

The President's Invitation to Visit Richmond—Why it is not Complied With—The Alabama Pardon Restrictions Removed—Appointments—Arrival of Jeff. Davis' Gold.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Notwithstanding the President and Cabinet have been invited to visit Richmond and other parts of the South by the local authorities, the pressure of public business precludes their leaving the capital.

The restrictions upon applications for pardon from Alabamians have been removed, and that State is now again on a footing with other States. [illegible]

C. E. Twombly, special agent of the Treasury Department, has arrived with the $100,000 principally in gold, captured in the train with Jeff. Davis, while passing through Georgia.

The Jeff. Davis Treasure Claimed by the Richmond Banks—Herschel V. Johnson in Washington—An Excellent Appointment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *Post's* Washington special says:

"The officers of the Richmond banks have preferred a claim for the treasure captured from Davis and just brought to Washington.

"Among the large number of Southerners arrived in Washington to-day was Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.

"Dr. [illegible], who has just been appointed United States Tax Commissioner for Georgia, was the humane surgeon who attempted to relieve the sufferings of our soldiers at the Andersonville Prison."

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Lincoln Monument Fund—Total Subscriptions $51,000—Military Matters—A Russian Officer in town—Circular from Sec. Seward—Revenue.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 14.

A meeting of the Directors of the National Lincoln Monument Association was held in the State Library rooms this evening, Hon. J. K. Dubois presiding in the absence of the Governor. A number of letters from different States were received and referred to appropriate committees. The Treasurer reported the local subscription to the fund up to date to be $51,000.

The [illegible] regiment Illinois cavalry arrived in this city to-day.

The [illegible] regiment of infantry was paid off at Camp Butler this morning and left for their homes this evening.

Col. [illegible], a representative of the Russian government, was in this city yesterday, and during his stay paid a visit to the State Geological Rooms. [illegible]

The Governor has received a very important circular from Secretary Seward, at Washington, relative to taking certain precautionary sanitary measures for the prevention of the spread of the cholera in this country.

The Revenue receipts at the Treasurer's office to-day amounted to $[illegible].

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The English Capitalists—A Banquet—Improvement of the Rivers—The Test Oath—Trouble in the Courts.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.

The English capitalists arrived here at 9 a. m. and proceeded to the Lindell Hotel. They were entertained by a steam fire engine trial, the first they have seen in this country. They will be dined and wined by the merchants at the Southern Hotel to-night, and leave in the morning by the train which brought Gen. Grant's party, via the Illinois Central Railroad, for Chicago.

The improvement in the rivers continue, and the late rains have proved to be of great importance to the upper streams, which were rapidly dwindling down to small proportions. [illegible]

This morning five more jurors refused to take the oath in the criminal court, and were called before the bar for their reasons. [illegible]

Sam. T. Glover, a well known member of the St. Louis bar, [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Gen. Grant and family spent the day at the homestead of his father-in-law, Col. Dent, nine miles from the city. [illegible]

The English party arrived this morning and proceeded to the Lindell House, [illegible]

FROM MADISON.

Order from the Adjutant General to Wisconsin Soldiers—Military Intelligence.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 14.

Adjutant General Gaylord issued an order to-day to Wisconsin soldiers remaining in the service, in consequence of the Governor's being in frequent receipt of letters from members of regiments remaining in the service, complaining of their detention, [illegible]

[illegible]

The 25th Wisconsin, 350 strong, are expected to arrive here to-morrow. [illegible]

FROM COLUMBUS.

The Ohio State Fair—Third Day—Speech by Gen. Osborne, of the 39th Illinois.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 14.

The day is fair but warm. The crowd in attendance is very large, and still they come. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Military Intelligence—Later from Texas—Condition of the Negroes—Reluctance of the Rebels to take the Oath of Allegiance—Fatal Encounter—The Freed People around Memphis.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 14.

The 48th Illinois regiment, which has been doing post duty at Paducah, Ky., the past eight months, passed through this city to-day for home. The regiment numbers 425 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. Moore.

The 27th Wisconsin, 448 men, arrived on the steamer Lumbeary from New Orleans. This steamer furnishes New Orleans papers of the 7th and Memphis 9th.

Parties lately from Texas report everything quiet in the Red River district; that for the most part the negroes remain with their former masters, contentedly working as usual. Crops are looking very well and promise a good yield.

The Tyler *Journal* of the 26th ult., reports large droves of [illegible] are constantly passing through that town for Shreveport and other markets.

The Baton Rouge (La.) Advocate of the 1st instant, say, not more than 100 of the citizens have taken the oath under President Johnson's proclamation. [illegible]

The New Orleans *Times* says: [illegible]

[illegible]

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Protest of Stockholders of the Danville Road—Interesting Discussion on the Presidency—The Vote.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Richmond papers of to-day have been received. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond & Danville Railroad on Wednesday, resolutions were adopted [illegible]

[illegible]

MEXICO.

Rebel Officers in the City of Mexico—The Colonization Scheme—Proposition of the Rebels, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *Times'* City of Mexico correspondent says: "There are at present in this city about forty rebel officers, of different grades, among whom may be mentioned Generals Price, Magruder, Shelby, Wilcox, and King. They all associate with American citizens here, who have maintained a loyal attitude with the utmost cordiality, and no bitter vituperation of Yankees is heard. Many schemes of colonization are proposed by them, of which the most memorable is Duke Gwin's Sonora project, which came to an untimely end. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

Arraignment of Jenkins and Ketchum—The Algonquin-Winooski Trial—A New Steamer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Jenkins and Ketchum were both arraigned in the Court of Sessions today. Jenkins was called upon to plead to two indictments for embezzlement and grand larceny, when his counsel, ex-Judge Stewart, said a demurrer would be interposed. Ketchum plead not guilty to the indictments for uttering [illegible]

At the trial of the Algonquin and Winooski today, the Algonquin's engine was stopped, two tubes having collapsed in her boiler. The Winooski's engine was kept in motion.

The People's Line Steamboat Company to-day laid the keel for the largest steamboat in the world, [illegible]

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Republican Majority Exceeds 20,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 14.—The Kennebec Journal this morning contains official returns from 264 towns, comprising more than three-fourths of the vote of the State. Cony has in these towns [illegible] and Howard [illegible]. Last year, in the same towns, the vote stood as follows: Cony, 47,713; and Howard, 38,048. Cony's majority this year is 18,[illegible] against 14,667 in 1864. It will probably exceed 20,000 when all the returns are in. The total vote of the State will fall short of [illegible]

Disinterment of Union Soldiers.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 14.—[illegible]

Collision on the Camden & Amboy Railroad.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—An accident occurred on the Camden & Amboy Railroad [illegible]

From Virginia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A letter from Lynchburg says: "A large number of well filled stores are now open to the public and doing a thriving trade. [illegible]

The National Finances.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The New York *Tribune's* special says: "Certain papers, whose course in regard to the finances has always been inimical to the Government, are seizing on the fact of a further issue of compound interest notes to assert that the volume of the currency is being largely increased. This is untrue. All the compound interest notes now being put out are exchanged for those of older date, bearing interest, which accumulation of interest is saved the Government by the cancellation of old notes or for the redemption of certificates of indebtedness. [illegible]

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 13.—The following officers have been appointed from the 5th Pennsylvania artillery, as assistant superintendents of Freedmen's Bureau: [illegible]

[illegible]

The U. S. Steamer Pembina, from Pensacola, bound to Boston, is at Norfolk with her machinery disabled.

The steamer Jonas has arrived from City Point with the 4th United States colored regiment, bound to Baltimore.

Withdrawal of Troops from the South.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *Herald's* special says: "It is understood here that it is contemplated by the President to entirely withdraw the troops from the South in a short time. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Alabama Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The following is from Montgomery, Ala.: To-day the newly-elected State Convention of Alabama met here. [illegible]

The South Carolina Convention.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—It is said telegrams have been received here from Columbia, South Carolina to the effect that the State Convention assembled yesterday with 100 members present. [illegible]

The Governor's message strongly sustains the President's reconstruction policy.

Revenue Decision.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Internal Revenue Bureau rules that if a person makes a business of selling patent rights, whether his or some other person's, or the patentee, he is liable to license tax as a dealer in patent rights; [illegible]

From Fort Smith.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 13.—A treaty of general amity and peace was submitted to the Indians today, [illegible]

A National Christian Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—A movement has been started to form a national society for Christian work among the freedmen, like that of the Christian Commission among the soldiers. [illegible]

The Wirz Trial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Wirz Military Commission reassembled this morning, but the prisoner was unable to appear on account of mental and bodily prostration. The Commission adjourned till Monday next.

Judicial Nomination.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—Hon. Thomas A. Spencer, original Unionist and emancipationist, was renominated Judge for the Twelfth District of Maryland to-day.

Ohio State Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—The office of State Treasurer still remains vacant, Mr. Finn having declined the appointment.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Gold continues weak to-day. The price has averaged about 143¾.

Great Fire in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Sept. 14.—A large fire is now raging at Liverpool, N. S. The whole town is in danger.

THE ALGONQUIN AND WINOOSKI.

Preliminary Trial at Dock—The Winooski Ahead.

[From the New York Times, 13th.]

At about 7 o'clock Monday evening the fires in the Algonquin's furnaces were lighted, and before 9 o'clock the wheels were revolving in fine style. It is fair to say that the Algonquin can get up steam in a very few minutes, owing to a peculiarity of her boilers and the arrangement of the heating surface. Mr. Dickerson was present, and through the entire night he gave his personal attention to the working of the engine, and it was not until the grey morn announced the approach of day, that he relinquished his charge, and turning it over to a subordinate, sought his home and couch. The engine was kept running at a moderate speed from the time it was started, and its workings noted with a nicety and regularity.

While this was going on the Winooski was in a state of quietude, but at 6 o'clock yesterday morning her fires were lighted, and by 8 o'clock, after the men had taken breakfast, her engine was started ahead, to the infinite delight of the sailors who have so long been kept on the anxious seat.

At half-past 8 o'clock our reporter arrived on the ground, in the belief that the time had come when there would be no more delays, and believed that the motion of the engines he saw before him, was the performance of the "five hour run" which is to preface the trial proper. The mistake was soon discovered, both engines were running only for special purposes. At 9 o'clock a visit to the engine room of the Algonquin showed that her wheels were making about 15½ revolutions per minute, and cutting off at about 4 feet, the steam gauge indicating a pressure of 60 pounds to the square inch, the vacuum indicator standing at about 20. Only one man was engaged at the furnaces in the boiler-room. The fires looked bright and clean. The Algonquin has no blower attached to the furnaces, but has a blower in the after part of the stoke hole, which drives a current of air through it, and so fans the fires. The little circulating engine was working up to a speed of about 230 turns per minute. At this time the Algonquin was "turning a prettier wheel" than the Winooski, which had not fairly warmed up to the work.

About 5 o'clock we visited the engine room of the Winooski, under charge of engineer Welles. The steam gauge indicated a pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch, while the mercurial gauge showed only a pressure of 13½ pounds, the vacuum standing at 25. With this amount of steam the engine was making 11 turns per minute, and revolving without hesitancy at the dead centre, so apparent in the Algonquin. The Winooski was receiving her coal from the dock, and was burning at the rate of 2,400 pounds per hour. The engine was working beautifully, and almost noiselessly. Just at this time it will be proper to call attention to the fact, that while the Winooski was built for ordinary river service, and at a time when such a test as she is now being subjected to was not thought of, the Algonquin was constructed for the especial purpose of demonstrating in practice [illegible]. It is claimed that the Peoria is even a better boat than the Winooski, and Mr. Isherwood would have been glad to have substituted her for the latter; but fancied Mr. Dickerson would object to the change.

About noon, we again noticed the condition of affairs on both vessels. The Algonquin was making from 13½ to 14 revolutions per minute, with a pressure varying from 60 to 65 pounds, while the Winooski, with 33 pounds' pressure, was making 14 revolutions. In fact, it at this time, [illegible] interesting. Mr. Isherwood, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Mr. Martin, late Chief Engineer of the Navy and the inventor of the Martin boiler; Mr. Tomes, builder of the engines of the Mississippi; Chief Engineers [illegible], Kellogg, Long, Sprague, and other notables, were watching with much interest the proceedings. The Winooski was certainly performing the best in every respect, while both vessels tugged away at the dock with a silent determination worthy of a better cause. The white foam and froth from the paddles was driven far out into the river, and with such strength as to press out bodily the vessels that came along close to the pier head.

One o'clock A. M.—No change to note. Mr. Dickerson arrived, however, and after looking at the situation, seated himself in the gun port of his craft, pulled out his watch, and employed himself in counting the revolutions.

At two o'clock the Winooski had thirty-three pounds of steam and was making fifteen revolutions. The Algonquin was making thirteen revolutions, and carried a pressure averaging sixty-five pounds. The old style of works hard over the centre—too much so, not to be a serious drawback to her.

Although waiting until a reasonable hour, we were unable to learn from any of the officials connected with the trial, when the official test will begin. It is rumored that the Algonquin will run now until ordered to stop, and then Mr. Dickerson will, as it were, abandon her, believing that great injustice has been done him. It is pretty certain that he did not calculate on meeting such an obstinate opponent as the Winooski.

Mr. Dickerson left the dock late in the afternoon, and up to the time of his departure nothing definite had been agreed upon.

HIGH CHURCH AND LOW CHURCH.

Bishop Potter's Pastoral and the Episcopal General Convention.

[From the New York World.]

No subject has ever created more exciting interest in the religious circles of the country than Bishop Potter's pastoral. Its enunciations still evoke discussion from the pulpit and the religious press. The liturgical and doctrinal wall between the great Christian denominations and the Episcopal Church, which that portion of the clergy hostile to all ecclesiastical dissent maintain or have exhibited since the Reformation, was beginning to totter under the battering-rams of some of the most distinguished divines of the low church order, when the bishop rushed in with his edict, to repair the breach, and to condemn the assault, as one in which he denied tained the church was wanting [illegible] of its friend. It is his prelatical that Bishop [illegible] Episcopal exclusive interpretation is widely supported. The whole [illegible] Trinity Church, which controls the most lucrative rectories and curacies of this country, and the majority of the ordained in this city, are said either to have approved of the pastoral, or to have pledged themselves not to oppose it, in or out of council. Thus the great bond of Christian union sought to be established between the Episcopal and denominational churches is likely to be severed; and the temples of the former will be as exclusive in their ministrations as the ancient altars of the Jewish sacrifices. There are many circumstances now conspiring to cause this result, which will be the subject of debate in the triennial convention.

ECCLESIASTICAL STRATEGY.

It is not the lower clergy alone on whom Bishop Potter relies for support. There are indications that the House of Bishops will be almost unanimous in their approval of his action. To use a common phrase, many of them have been "sounded" upon this question by some High Church divines who enjoy their acquaintance; and this course was deemed necessary in order to ascertain the temper of the upper house in the approaching Triennial Convention. Although replies have not yet been received from all the right reverend dignitaries, it is openly stated by the clerical admirers of the pastoral that the House of Bishops will give it their official sanction, and that at present the majority of that house have verbally pledged themselves in its favor.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM BISHOP EASTBURN.

The Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, who is classed among the Low Church prelates, is said to have given his unqualified approval to the pastoral. As he is one of the leaders of the upper house, it is believed he will influence others to adopt his course. A minister, who takes a prominent part in all diocesan conventions, as well as those of this diocese, informed our reporter that he saw a letter which Bishop Eastburn sent to Bishop Potter, which stated that he regarded the action of the latter as most just and laudable, under the circumstances which called it forth.

The Bishop of Massachusetts maintains that the disciplines ought to be enforced by his brother of this diocese as in accordance with the usages of the church. The letter contains a passage, of which the following is said to be the substance:

"I intend to support your pastoral if any such course is deemed necessary; and I shall follow the same rule in my diocese. I have caused the power to be taken of a clergyman in my diocese for performing, after due admonition, the acts of which you complain." * *

It cannot be a marvel that this partial accession of Bishop Eastburn to the high church ranks should create joy among the supporters of Bishop Potter, who also declare that Bishop Burgess has given it his approval.

THE PRESIDING BISHOP OF THE UPPER HOUSE.

The Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, the senior in consecration of all his brother prelates, has, it is said, expressed the determination to treat any attempt to censure the pastoral as an overt act of schism. When it is known that the venerable Bishop will have the appointment of any committee, which may be deemed necessary to report on the subject, the ultimate result of the investigation can be ascertained in advance. This, with the combined circumstances stated above, cannot fail to shed a flood of official light on the whole question.

TRINITY CHURCH AND THE PUBLISHERS OF THE PASTORAL.

The pastoral of Bishop Potter has a remarkable history. It was not without due consultation that the right reverend guardian of the diocese rushed into print with what has been termed "his ecclesiastical bull." The bishop, if report speaks truly, was urged to erect his pastoral wall of separation between the great Christian family embraced in the Episcopal and other churches, by some of the clergymen of "Old Trinity," who complained that the pulpits of the church would eventually be filled by every latitudinarian whom a minister might invite to preach. The bishop, however, acted slowly, and took counsel on the subject with his most intimate clerical friends—and the pastoral was the result.

Before the manuscript was sent to the printers, however, it received a critical examination from the clergymen in question, and it is said that a portion of it, which was deemed a little "weak," was made stronger by interpolations. The manuscript was then given to a clergyman of Trinity Church, and subsequently all the printed copies were sent to the office of the Rev. Dr. Dix, at the rear of St. Paul's Church, where they were mailed to the clergymen, under the direction and superintendence of the Rector of Trinity. Despite the reticence of the clergy, a copy of the document was procured by one of our reporters, and it appeared exclusively in the *World* in advance of its delivery to the divines, for whom it was intended. Trinity Church thus became the publisher of the pastoral.

Important Action of the Kentucky Methodists.

The Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church South has been in session for several days at Covington. On the sixth day (Wednesday, Sept. 13th) the Committee on the State of the Church, through its majority, (eleven members,) submitted the following report favoring an early union with the M. E. Church of the United States:

MAJORITY REPORT.

WHEREAS, Through the blessing of Almighty God, the late civil war has been brought to a close and the integrity of the Union secured; and, whereas, as a result of the war slavery no longer exists in any of the former slaveholding States, especially Delaware and Kentucky, and in those States only as a local vestige; and, whereas, the existence of slavery was the principal cause of the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States; therefore, be it resolved by the Kentucky Conference,

1st. That we regard the existence of the M. E. Church of the United States in two sectional organizations as no longer necessary on account of slavery.

2d. That it is desirable that the union of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in the United States should be effected at as early a day as practicable. [illegible]

[illegible]

A minority report from two members of the Committee was also made. It is as follows:

MINORITY REPORT.

[illegible]

After a lengthy discussion, the minority report was adopted by 37 votes against 25 for the majority report.

OHIO STATE FAIR.

First Day's Proceedings.

Exhibition of Cattle, Horses, and Sheep—Farm Products—Floral Hall—The Fine Arts, etc.

[From our Own Reporter.]

COLUMBUS, Sept. 12, 1865.

CATTLE.

"Short Horns" are here in fair numbers compared to the rest of the show, good, too, in style and kind, a credit to any breeder, although, we are vain enough to believe, not quite equal to the same class of cattle bred and owned in Illinois. We notice few "Devons" and "Herefords." Aldernays, if there are any, we failed to see. Premiums are only offered for the first named three breeds.

HORSES.

Two hundred and fifty stalls are provided for horses, and they are well nigh all filled; however, it is not very likely all will "come to time," for some seem to be entered to obtain feed and stable room.

SHEEP.

In the "Long and Middle" wools, "Leicester," "Cotswold" and "Southdowns," there is an excellent show, and competition will be very close. "Merinos" have also good representative specimens. More are being entered.

FARM PRODUCTS.

In the Farm Product Hall we intend at this time to notice a single feature. In a show case made for the purpose, are seen sixty-five varieties of wheat in the straw, neatly tied in miniature sheaves, and labeled, comprising the varieties of this cereal raised in England, and brought from there by Secretary Clipbard; next year the same gentleman expects to obtain all the varieties raised in Germany. Among the varieties exhibited now, the kinds which seemed to us as most conspicuous are the following: "Pedigree," "Ducks-bill," "White Straw Red," and "Farmer's Glory," smooth wheats; and of the bearded kinds, "Sheriffs," "Rough Chaff," "Rivetts," and "Italian." The climate of England is humid, and for its high latitude exceedingly mild, and favors the growth of cereals, and because of a long season of growth, the product is very excellent. The varieties here exhibited may be adapted to certain latitudes here, but scarce never be generally and successfully [illegible] in the United States.

FLORAL HALL

Floral Hall is [illegible] of a Greek Cross beautifully [illegible] with garlands of [illegible] "Flora" and "Pomona" may [illegible] the "Society" hope may be [illegible] as yet "there is room."

THE FINE ARTS.

Fine Art Hall is the best building on the ground, and well adapted for an exhibition, which its name indicates. Indeed it is being rapidly filled with oil paintings, life size, and cabinet photographs, statuary, drawings, &c., &c. It is here also that the visitor may see rare and beautiful collections of specimens in conchology and entimology, which are so interesting to the student in these sciences.

In the shade of some grand old monarchs of the forest, we saw a most fitting tribute to the memory of one of our lamented dead, of which, alas! our country has so many. On a fitting pedestal rises a beautiful shaft of Italian marble, altogether about fifteen feet in height, broken at the top, significant of the young life which ended so suddenly, a wreath of laurel, a sword and belt are chiseled on the broken end, altogether a very chaste and splendid device; this monument is erected to the memory of Capt. Scott, of the 30th Ohio, who was mortally wounded at Resaca, while bravely leading his command, and who died aged twenty-two years and six months.

The day is fine, although very warm at noon, still cloudy, but not much fear of rain. President Turner assures your correspondent that the prospects for a fine show are altogether flattering. In my next I hope to enter somewhat more into particulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The usual number of side shows, of giants, fat women and natural deformities are here, but are on the outside of the enclosure. These shows are an unmitigated nuisance, and if they cannot be got rid of, they are better under control on the inside, besides being made to contribute somewhat to the general fund by the payment of an admission fee.

There is a fine track for the exhibition of horses, one half mile in length, an oblong square, rounded at the corners and end, and said to be an imitation of the "Fashion Course," Long Island. The day is too warm, as yet, to invite much exercising of horse flesh.

Thus far I have failed to make the acquaintance of a single member of the press. I think none are present, except

OLD FIRKIN.

STATISTICS OF THE FAIR.

FAIR GROUNDS, Sept. 12—5 o'clock p. m.

P. S. The following additional items have been obtained, which will show more explicitly the material composing this agricultural show. The entries are as follows:

Cattle—Short horns, 43; Devons, 3; Herefords, 7; fat cattle, 10; sweepstakes, 13.

Horses—Thoroughbreds, 16; roadsters, 37; all work, 39; trotter sweepstakes, 15.

Implements and Machinery has 278 entries.

Fruits and Flowers—419 entries. Of these Wood Co. shows 147 varieties of apples, over 100 of which are contributed by J. W. Ross. One exhibitor, Geo. Powers, shows over sixty varieties of pears; a cluster of the "Vicar of Wakefield" having twenty-one full developed pears. A. Thompson, of Delaware, shows thirty varieties of grapes, most luscious and tempting. In Farm Product Hall there are 412 entries; among which a very good display of canned and preserved fruits and pickles.

Fine Art Hall has eighty-nine entries; a very creditable display and one which will afford pleasure and instruction. Members of the press are on hand and items are being picked up with astonishing rapidity. Sky still cloudy. O. F.

Singular Life-Work of a Lunatic.

Has any one noticed the miniature fort at the upper end of Blackwell's Island to the north of the Lunatic Asylum? It is the work of an insane man, who has spent half of his life upon it. He lost his mind in Mexico, or somewhere else where, high privates were in demand, and just escaped being Mr. Armstrong, or Mr. Parrott, or Mr. Whitworth, by going crazy.

Gunnery was what ailed him—and fortifications. As he was found to be quiet, harmless and obedient to his monomania, they gave him intrenching tools and told him to fortify the island. He took the geographical and geological bearings with the sagacity of a West Pointer, and concluded that any attack upon it would come from the south. So he devised a sea-coast battery with bomb-proof, approached by a dike with sluices and gates, and mounting heavy ordinance.

There never was a more patient worker for humanity or patriotism than this poor addle head. Nobody else being insane on the same point, he could get no assistance. All the other monomaniacs had oil on the brain, or poetry, or capital punishment, or negro suffrage, and were quite as devoted and zealous as he upon their several claims.

So the old soldier, with a long sigh and a brave heart, took up his single shovel and commenced to build the whole fort by himself. He wheeled barrow after barrow of earth into the sea, tugged from morning till night, until at last he raised a narrow causeway from the main land to a rock at the end of a long sand bar. With pebbles and shell, and stones from the river, he walled this causeway until it became permanent. All this was not a month's nor a year's work; year after year passed over his gray hairs, but he kept on wheeling, wheeling. The great city on the greater island required protection, and he was making its walls. So he went on like the men who threw up the Charleston redoubts; and for fear that he might be late to his task, he left his bed in the asylum altogether, and built himself a hut close to his place of labor. Here he slept and dwelt, in the company only of his assuring conscience; and when at last his path was done, he set to work at his fort.

The result of all these years is before us. His battery is sodded green, with parapet, berm, ditch, magazine, revetments, abattis, and it mounts mock or Quaker guns, upon carriages of capital construction, looking up from the sound towards Hell Gate, like real arbiters of dominion.

The old lunatic is worn and failing, but he is not satisfied. His fort is done, but not his whole duty. So he has projected a water battery and sea-wall around the entire island, and means to bring to bear upon it all the knowledge of Vauban and Todleben. When the island is impregnable he will wrap his mantle about him and die at his battery.

For the truth of all this story, let anybody passing up the East river look upon the island slip, and see the old man ditching and building, and the little fort close by him bristling with popguns.—*Scientific American*.

Secretary Seward in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Republic, 10th.]

The Hon. Wm. H. Seward, United States Secretary of State, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Seward, and his son Frederick and lady, arrived at Rocketts yesterday at noon on the Government excursion steamer River Queen, Capt. Bradford. The party left Washington on Saturday evening and had a quick and pleasant trip down the Potomac, through the bay and up the James. Gen. Terry and Gov. Peirpoint, having been apprised of their expected arrival, met them at the boat. The Secretary and his daughter were assigned seats in an open barouche with the Governor and Gen. Terry, while Mr. Frederick and lady were escorted to another carriage by Gen. Hawley. The whole party then proceeded up Main street, passing the burned district. At the corner of Ninth street the hindmost vehicle, containing Gen. Hawley and Mr. Frederick Seward and lady, broke down, whereupon Capt. Millwood of the Spotswood House, tendered him the use of his new four-horse omnibus, which they accepted, and after a brief detention, moved on again in their tour of sight-seeing. On reaching the corner of Fourth and Main streets they turned and went out to Gamble's Hill, where they enjoyed a fine view of the city, Manchester and the surrounding country. They then moved out Third street, to Grace, and down Grace to the Governor's mansion, where their sojourn was necessarily brief, as they had made arrangements to leave the city for Washington early in the afternoon, by the same route they came. At 3½ o'clock the River Queen, with the distinguished party on board, moved from the wharf and proceeded down the James with flags flying. Mr. Seward expressed himself as highly pleased with Richmond, and promised to return in October with his family, and accept the kind hospitalities of the Governor.

New Advertisements.

ATTENTION, DEARBORN LIGHT ARTILLERY.—[illegible] JAMES SMITH, Capt.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Communication of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M., [illegible]

CHOICE GRAPES.—300 lbs. [illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—There will [illegible] J. CARBUTT, Pres. N. W. P. A.

$150 MADE MONTHLY BY [illegible]

NEEDED—The Patent Flour and [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted, a Partner [illegible] RETAIL GROCERY STORE. [illegible] WILLIAMS & YOUNG, 24 [illegible]

A Good Investment.

[illegible]

At $170 a Lot.

[illegible]

NEARLY NEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—[illegible]

SMITH & NIXON, [illegible]

STEINWAY PIANOS,

Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago.

A CHEAP PIECE OF PROPERTY ON DEARBORN Just South of **SIXTEENTH STREET.**

[illegible]

SCHOOL ROOM.

[illegible]

LA VOLTA.

Caprice for the Piano. Price $1.50. [illegible] Composed by G. A. MAYEN, [illegible] Published by HIGGINS & WILLIAMS, 90 Dearborn, and [illegible] Randolph streets.

CANCELING STAMPS.

Buy your Canceling Stamps of the Chicago Engraving Company, 47 Clark street.

To Book Binders.

A RULER WANTED

At 63 Clark Street. (Room No. 3.)

GO TO BANGS'

FOR BARSTOW COOKING RANGE.

FOR POND'S MAGIC HOT AIR FURNACE.

FOR KITCHEN FURNITURE, and PATENT COAL SIFTERS.

No. 93 Monroe Street.

OPENING OF THE Clam Exchange & Bull Pout Bourse OF SKUNKVILLE.

A Pamphlet just issued, containing a full history of [illegible]

For sale by J. R. WALSH & CO.

A Good Opportunity for Business.

WANTED

An Enterprising Business Man,

With some capital, to engage in a safe and very lucrative business. [illegible] Address, for a few days, "A.B." care of Baird & Bradley, corner Lake and LaSalle streets.

INSURANCE.

MOORE & STEARNS, Agents,

Portland Building, 49 LaSalle street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

All forms of Life, Fire and Marine Policies Issued.

ALSO,

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Dwellings Insured for one year, for a term of years or perpetually, on very favorable terms.

HALLIDAY, LARIMER & CO., Transfer Agents Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Forwarding and Commission Merchants AND WHARF BOAT PROPRIETORS, COLUMBUS, KY.

Will make liberal cash advances on consignments to our correspondents, [illegible]

HOUSE WANTED

By a gentleman and wife, no children, any time this Fall. [illegible] Address "H," 13 LaSalle street.

NEW STYLES GENTS' SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS AT THE NEW HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE, 115 Lake street, opposite Palmer's. BISHOP & BARNES.

TO STAVE MANUFACTURERS.—Wilson's Improvement on Crossett's

STAVE CUTTER.

This is the only reliable Machine manufactured. [illegible] WILSON & CO., [illegible] 471 South Clark street, Chicago.

H. A. LYFORD, formerly with Barlow & Parker, General Commission Merchant. Office and P. O. address, No. 13, southwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets, Chicago, Ill. Consignments solicited.

JUST RECEIVED

A large assortment of Foreign Dress Goods at less than Importers' Prices. SIMPSON & HUGHES, 151 Lake street, between LaSalle and Wells streets.

BOSTON STORE.

SIMPSON & HUGHES, 151 Lake street.

A FULL LINE OF MOURNING GOODS.

L. T. CHASE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Fresh Lake Fish, 154 State street, Chicago, Ill.—No. [illegible] North Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

[illegible]

LACES AND RIBBONS

AT BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES.

SIMPSON & HUGHES, 151 Lake street.

AMIDON HATS.

Gentlemen who wear this celebrated New York Hat can now find the fall styles

At ELY'S,

Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

STAVES! STAVES! STAVES!

Seasoned Flour Barrel Staves for sale. [illegible]

PACKING HOUSE.

[illegible]

MALT HOUSE.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT,

103 and 105 South Canal Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

We have constantly on hand a prime quality of Malt, which we are prepared to sell at the LOWEST market price.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

21 and 23 Wabash Avenue.

[illegible] LEGNOYER.

FIRE BRICKS.

[illegible] CUTTING, [illegible] & CO.

New Advertisements.

McCullough's Lead Co.

64 DUANE STREET,

New York,

Keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture and offer for sale at the following

NETT CASH PRICES.

LEAD PIPE	13	cents.
SHEET LEAD	13	"
BAR LEAD	11	"
DROP SHOT	13	"
BUCK SHOT	14	"

Orders for the above articles solicited and promptly filled. [illegible] JAMES McCULLOUGH, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG FACTORY.

PAPER FLOUR SACKS,

Made of the best Manilla stock.

Cotton Flour Sacks and Grocers' Bags,

ALSO

BURLAP AND GUNNY BAGS,

SEAMLESS BAGS,

Wool Sacks and Twine,

FOR SALE BY

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

183 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO.

NEW NOTION STORE

JUST OPENED,

72 Lake St., (up-stairs,)

BY

COOPER & SHERMAN

Having just returned from New York City with a large and well assorted stock of

Notions,

Hoop Skirts,

Hosiery, and

Worsted Goods,

[illegible]

COOPER & SHERMAN.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An Experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

[illegible]

Price, Only 35 cents a Bottle.

[illegible]

Paper Hangings!

STAMP GOLDS,

NEW STYLES FOR

PARLORS,

Halls and Libraries,

AT PRICES THAT

DEFY COMPETITION.

McGRATH & CONGDON,

78 Randolph Street.

EYE & EAR.

[illegible]

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CHICAGO, ILL.,

General Commission Merchant,

[ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]

Has Removed to the large new brick warehouse,

Nos. 262 and 264 South Water Street,

SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS

[illegible]

Low, Moran & Co.,

Flour, Butter and Cheese

Commission Merchants,

[illegible]

SHIRTS

Wilson's Improved Yoke Shirts [illegible] J. B. WILSON & CO., [illegible] Dearborn street.

BURKAM & HAYES,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 44 Chamber of Commerce Building,

W. D. BURKAM, C. HAYES. CHICAGO.

[illegible]

CARLISLE & BENEDICT,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Butter, Eggs, Provisions, and other Country Produce.

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Post Office Box 779.

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DEALERS IN

Woolen Machinery,

AND WOOLEN FACTORY FINDINGS,

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FLOUR! FLOUR!

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(SUCCESSORS TO A. F. CROSKEY,)

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PURE SPIRITS, WHISKIES,

Columbia Gin, Domestic Liquors, &c.

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Ship Chandlers and Sailmakers,

And Dealers in

[illegible]

266 South Water Street, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK STREET.

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☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

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☞ Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts from Sales of the Chicago Daily Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
Tribune	$370,270
Times	150,000
Journal	100,000
Post	60,000
Chicago Tribune	$370,270
Times, Journal and Post combined	310,000

THE LOYAL OATH.

We believe it is the clear conviction and judgment of the Union men of the country, that no rebel member shall sit in Congress until there has been either such an amendment of the Constitution as shall make representation in Congress and in the Electoral College proportionate to the number of votes instead of the number of freemen, or such an amendment in the State Constitutions of the Southern States as shall make every freeman a voter without regard to color. Of course the South will not give up negro representation. Hence they must adopt negro suffrage. It is possible that the President may endeavor to urge through such a plan of reconstruction as will disregard this demand of the Union element of the country and thus sever himself from his party. Should he persist in investing the inchoate State Governments, formed by the rebels only with the attributes of sovereign States before Congress has acknowledged them as such, thus usurping to himself of powers which belong at least as much to Congress as to him—should he persist in acting on the assumption that the white third can dispose of the black two-thirds of the people of South Carolina as their high mightinesses see fit, and that neither the black two-thirds, nor Congress, nor the Union people of the United States have any right to intervene, and that this in his view is what is meant by trusting the people with the government, then it becomes us to examine carefully the field of battle to take up our positions with equal prudence and promptness, and to prepare utterly to defeat and overthrow these untenable positions. It needs no argument to show that the Northern, Middle, Western and Pacific States will not permit eight millions of rebels to cast the same number of votes in Congress and in the Electoral College as twelve millions of Northern men, by excluding four millions of loyal Southern men from the polls. Nor need we prove that having had the negroes, help in the late contest to attain our own rights, they shall not now lack our help to obtain theirs. It may be said the negroes were called on to fight for their own freedom. True, but the records of the War Department show that they turned out in larger force, in proportion to their numbers, than the whites, hence, more negroes fought for us than whites for them. Hence, a debt of honor demands that we give them the ballot, and this debt, we believe, will be paid.

This being the attitude of the Union party, it behooves us to consider what can be arrayed against it. No reasons or arguments can be brought to bear against it, as is proven by the fact that during the entire discussion of the question Copperheads and rebels have not lisped a syllable of argument, but have confined themselves to prejudice.

The Copperheads and late rebels will oppose it in solid column in the hope to influence the President to join them. But his aid could only be given at the cost of his own ruin, for a politician who, under whatever pretext, betrays his party, is as irrevocably damned as a soldier who betrays his flag, and even with his powerful aid, of which they have as yet little more than the promise of their ever overweening hopes, so great a wrong never could be perpetrated in the face of the united opposition of the Union party in and out of Congress.

To the Union majority in and out of Congress we must look to save us from the dangers of the President's plan of reconstruction.

They have at the outset one safeguard which must be vigilantly preserved against repeal and against violation. It alone is sufficient, if enforced, to prevent a return of the rebel element to power. This is the act of Congress of July 2d, 1862. We give it in full:

An act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military, or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

Which said oath, so taken and signed, shall be preserved among the files of the court, house of Congress, or department to which the said office may appertain. And any person who shall falsely take the said oath shall be guilty of perjury, and on conviction, in addition to the penalties now prescribed for that offence, shall be deprived of his office and rendered incapable forever after of holding any office or place under the United States.

Approved July 2, 1862.

President Johnson's Provisional Governors are all appointed to office under the Government of the United States, yet none of them, we believe, have complied with this act or could comply with it, and hence all their acts are void as matter of law, and rest solely on the expectation of confirmation by Congress. The same act will equally exclude all such rebel members of Congress as may be sent there, until a renovation of the suffrage system shall ensure the election of truly loyal men. In fact, the Union party of the North only needs thorough concentration of forces and co-operation of action, to ensure it a perfect triumph on a basis that shall make it the ruling party of the country for the next half century.

STATE TREASURERS.

Looking over the case of State Treasurer Dorsey, of Ohio, one fact strikes us as worthy of comment. It is the more noteworthy because the same remarks are applicable to nearly all the States of the Union. Here was an officer intrusted with the handling and disbursement of from six to seven millions of public funds, with complicated and intricate accounts, and pledged in heavy bonds to the faithful performance of these important financial duties, and all for the salary of SIXTEEN HUNDRED dollars, the stipend of a third bookkeeper in a bank. It does not mitigate the offence of Dorsey, or his predecessors for twelve successive terms of Ohio State Treasurers, that they have yielded to the temptation suggested by inadequate compensation. No less than that number of previous incumbents of this important State office in Ohio have gone under a cloud, and the State has been the loser. Setting aside the individuals to be dealt with at the bar of public justice, has the State the right to complain? Did she pay for what she required in the ministry of her State finance? The drunken British soldier, brought to the halberds for punishment, urged that a shilling a day was no price for the exercise of all the moral qualities. Is sixteen hundred dollars adequate compensation for the probity and integrity and devotion to its interests, which a private corporation would pay to its principal financier? Is a State treasury to be safely left in worse hands than those which guard the interests of banks or railroads?

Illinois pays her State Treasurer $800. It is somewhat remarkable that since only has Illinois found her Treasurer increasing his compensation by loaning the public funds. Looking over the list of salaries of State Treasurers we find that six States, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Michigan and Illinois pay salaries of $1,000 or less. Seven States give their Treasurers from $1,000 to $2,000. In Maryland and New York these officers receive $2,500, and [illegible]

[illegible] Dorsey and his predecessors attempted to eke out poor pay with private banking on State funds, and this is sometimes winked at by persons who see a pleasant economy in starving their State Treasurers. The point we desire to make is, that with the proportions assumed in late years by State financial transactions, a first-class financier is called for in every State instead of the sinecury clerk, whose obvious and easy functions were the measure of the stipend fixed in former years. Honesty in State officials is a jewel, but the State should set the example. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and where cheap men fail, it will be a sufficient answer to the State, if not to public justice, that she should not expect to command a first-class banker financier for sixteen hundred dollars.

WISCONSIN.

A call has been issued for a reassembling of the Union State Convention of Wisconsin at Janesville, on the 27th inst., at which time and place the State Fair will be in progress, to adopt a platform more in harmony with the views of the party than Senator Doolittle's resolutions, and thus to take measures to secure the election of the Union State ticket. This is a move in the right direction. The Union men of Wisconsin have a glorious record to sustain—far too glorious to suffer it to be dragged in the mire of a time-serving expediency. If they conquer in the coming election, as we believe they will, they must do so by a fearless vindication of their principles. The working men of their own party—they who fight early and late for the truth because they believe in it—they who put their trust and keep their powder dry—these are the men to be "conciliated," (not the ex-rebels in Mississippi and South Carolina) if the Union party in Wisconsin would achieve a glorious and enduring victory. Senator Doolittle is essentially a time server. The Republicans of Wisconsin are not time servers. They are earnest men, having fixed principles, and not afraid to avow them. In the recent Convention at Madison a certain number of the delegates, supposed by some to be a majority and by others to be less than a majority, were led away by the smart speech of a lawyer. It is already reduced to a certainty, by the indignant protests of a portion of the Republican press, and by the timid apologies of the remainder, that the action of the Convention was not the action of the Union party of Wisconsin.

Let them meet again at Janesville, where they can look into the honest eyes of the farmers, and receive the substantial backing of the mechanics—let them take counsel of those who are not dancing on a tight rope for the gratification of President Johnson and Governor Sharkey, [illegible] whose votes are to elect the Union ticket [illegible] will yet be won.

We invite attention to the call [illegible] Convention, published herewith, and also to the earnest and well-timed observations of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and other Union journals, which accompany it.

MR. STEVENS' SPEECH.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens is an able man. Few abler men have sat in the American Congress in our time. Yet, though occupying the position which is usually accorded to the "Leader of the House," he has never been its leader, nor has he ever been the leader of the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he is chairman. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, by virtue of his superior practical knowledge and industry, as well as the greater confidence which his character inspires, has been the ruling spirit in the committee during the past four or five years, while many names could be mentioned, of members of the House, who have made more frequent and enduring marks on the legislation of the country than Mr. Stevens. Nevertheless, Mr. Stevens is a man of surpassing ability, and while we should not be willing to accept him as a practical leader, we should regret to see a House of Representatives elected without him. We trust that his grim irony, his terrible invective and shrewd logic may be heard these many years in the House to wither traitors and doughfaces, and to confound the enemies of liberty and equal rights.

But Mr. Stevens, in our judgment, is not a practical man. His proposition to confiscate the entire property of the conquered rebels is simply impossible of execution. It is also inexpedient, if possible. Such a measure would impoverish the South, and plant the seeds of life-long feuds over the whole confiscated territory. What we need at the present time is such an adjustment of the relations between the whites and blacks of the South as shall give the latter the means of protecting themselves, and make it for the interest of the former to deal justly with them. This can be done best and cheapest by giving the negroes the ballot, and allowing them to vote themselves into respectability. Mr. Stevens is in favor of this policy, but his method of arriving at it seems unnecessarily harsh and especially tedious of execution.

THE SMOKY HILL ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

The Overland Despatch Company's new route across the continent is a development of vast geographical and mercantile importance. It has a significance and value beyond its association with this enterprising company, and is as broad as the relations and value of the carrying trade they so prominently represent. A path that commends itself to their sagacity by its shortness and freedom from the evils of other emigrant routes will be sure to be followed by others, and to become the wide and full conduit of the enterprise and the resources of the regions it connects. The discovery is, in fact, but a re-discovery, since the route was first travelled in 1859, at the early outbreak of the Pike's Peak fever. It was broken up by the Indian troubles, the Government declining to protect both routes, and abandoning the new one, its now known advantages not then being confessed. It has, throughout the interim of disuse been claimed to be the shortest and most practicable route between Kansas and the mountains, and the discovery of the Overland Despatch company is, therefore, but the actual establishment of the truth of the claim. It is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles shorter than any other path of travel across the plains. It avoids the terrible alkali sections, whitened with the bones of the emigrant's cattle through past seasons. It traverses a region two weeks earlier in verdure, lengthening by so much the emigrant season. It may be traced on the map as following the valley of the Kaw or Kansas, to the forks of the Smoky Hill river, up which valley it penetrates to the heart of the continent. There is less sand on the route, and more timber, better and more abundant water. It only remains to be added that it has been taken under the thorough protection of the government, not again to be abandoned, and that already has begun the immense carrying trade of the express company, so permanently identified with its restoration.

All this is not new to our readers, for despatches and correspondence, and editorial reference have frequently within the past few weeks paid their pleased respects to the Smoky Hill route. It cannot be too easily overestimated for the immediate reasons that give it value, the better connection it furnishes between the eastern and western slopes of the continent, and with both to the vast intermost region, where enterprise and capital are developing the magnificent natural resources the last gift to our country, reserved until we were able to cope with the difficulties and worthy to realize the rewards of its reduction to material wealth. But there is another and finer importance borne by the new path. It comes in time to take its place as the world's great despatch route to the East Indies. England's supremacy in the world's carrying trade, was never at any former juncture so endangered as now, when the discovery and establishment of a feasible, easy and two days' shorter track for emigration across the plains is linked with the creation of great American steamer lines on the Pacific. The fact has already been stated that government mail contracts, amounting to a substantial subsidy, have been given to the Pacific Mail Company, who are to run monthly trips between San Francisco and China. The vessels now under contract are to be steamers of from 3,500 to 4,000 tons, larger and better than those of the British monopolizing lines.

Five years ago a clipper sailing vessel brought to San Francisco important news from Japan in the quickest sailing trip on record. It was forwarded by express overland, and furnished through the New York papers to the London journals *twenty-four days* earlier than similar advices were ever before received in England. The details of that forwarding achievement were as follows:

	Days.
Japan to San Francisco	[illegible]
Overland to New York	[illegible]
New York to Liverpool	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The best instances of speed of mail and freight transmission by the Great Peninsular and Oriental mail line are SIXTY-FIVE days between England and the China Seas. The English press and mercantile community were instantly convinced that the new route across the American Continent must become, beyond all competition, the great express and mail line of the world. The London *Times* made no delay in urging its importance as of cosmopolitan value. Nothing but the outbreak of our war, and the absorption of national capital and enterprise in a struggle for national self-preservation could have postponed the development. The new Smoky Hill route, and the creation of the great Pacific steamer lines are therefore parts of this development, in which the whole course of trade between [illegible] Europe will be changed. San [illegible] great entrepot of the [illegible]

Railroad was a necessity that, purely of national value, could not have been long delayed. But now that it is demanded to complete route, in which the richest trade of the world's greatest markets is interested, capital will, for its own sake, shake hands with national interest, and the path across the continent be laid with the iron rail, on the best and shortest route, between the shores of either ocean.

A DISMAL MEETING.

If it took place as appointed, that meeting of British holders of the Confederate cotton bonds, at London, on the 4th inst., must have been a cheerful affair. We can think of nothing that would so nearly resemble it as the gathering of the stock holders of the Munchausen and Gull Creek Oil Company to hear the report from six dry wells. We could commend this master of disappointed Britons to *Punch*, as a subject for his best cartoon, but that the mischievous English Moop is responsible to some extent, as he has candidly admitted, for having laughed and jeered his countrymen into their present scrape. He might try his hand at a play upon the motto of Jeff's late kingdom, and over the heads of this dismal convention of foreign dupes fling the legend "*Let us a Loan.*" They could not, however, take any quips and pranks from *Punch* in the gentlest spirit. The English press, that sought to prop the crumbling rebel cause with prophecies of its glorious future, have proven very expensive to John Bull; and those who followed these teachings and colored their conditions with their guineas are now beyond all human aid. With the British journals of sounder views, these men receive no sympathy. The London *Star* and *Daily News* tell them plainly that the rebel loan was as bad in finance as in morals, a huge mistake, and that its failure is without possible recourse. And yet there may be a way for some of these dupes to derive amusement if not profit from their investment. Possibly the bonds they hold can be converted into another kind of securities now in American hands, the Kossuth Hungarian bonds with fifteen years' accrued interest. The present owners of the latter would doubtless part with them to secure souvenirs of British complicity in an evil scheme against us—while to their new possessors they would suggest the differences of an investment that follows a generous and noble sympathy, from that which makes even worse returns to the conscience than to the pocket.

A BRAVE COLORED MAN.

We find the following notice of a brave colored man in the Canton (O.) *Republican*. We submit to the conscience of every Copperhead whether Sergt. Robt. Pinn is not deserving of the right of suffrage. And there are thousands of other blacks who have proved themselves equally as brave as this man. On what grounds of expediency or principles of right can the ballot be denied to colored men who fought for the Union—who spilled their blood or perilled their lives in the defence give a good title? Will some Copperhead such men as Serg. for denying the ballot to the record of this man's good Ohio. Here is [illegible]

"Sergt. Robert Pinn, of the 5th reg[illegible] [illegible] last week. The sergeant is [illegible] [illegible] years since. He is suffering at present from wounds, three in number, received at Chapin's Farm, Va., where he commanded, during the whole three days' battle, a company of his own color, the captain having been wounded and taken to the rear early in the morning. Sergt. Pinn was also wounded severely in the thigh by a Minie ball in the early part of the forenoon, but remained in charge of the company. At noon he received another Minie ball in the lower part of the leg, but still refused to leave the company without a commander, and remained with his men and was actively engaged with the enemy until evening, when a third ball entered his shoulder, completely disabling him. He suffers considerably but bears it heroically. As evidence of his bravery, he bears on his breast two medals, one awarded by Congress, composed of bronze metal, bearing the inscription, 'The Congress to 1st Sergeant Robert Pinn, Co. I, 5th U. S. C. T.' The other medal, which is of silver, is from Gen. Butler, bearing the inscription, 'Distinguished for Courage—Campaign Before Richmond, 1864,' on one side, and on the other '*Ferro Iis Libertas Perveniet.*' The Sergeant is a noble specimen of a soldier and a man, and is a rebuke is just as much superior to the dirty, low, open-mouthed, hemp-chewing Copperheads of this country as is the full splendor of the noon-day sun to the sickly light of an untopped tallow candle."

RATHER TOUGH.—The Chicago TRIBUNE plumes itself greatly on its humanitarianism: but one of its neighbors has got a good rig on it by publishing a bill made out by it charging the sum of $1,000 for publishing the proceedings of the Sanitary Fair. This is philanthropy with a vengeance.—*Albany Journal*.

The above statement is untrue in every particular. No such bill was ever published; no such bill ever had an existence. The Albany *Journal* will improve its own reputation among candid journalists by retracting the calumny.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

Call for Another Union State Convention.

Comments of the Press on the Convention and Senator Doolittle.

A MASS STATE CONVENTION.

The friends of equal rights, who believe that the mission of party organizations is to promote the success of right principles, and that the late Union State Convention, in refusing to recommend the adoption of the proposed amendment to our State constitution in favor of impartial suffrage, has misrepresented the sentiments of the republican and liberty-loving people of Wisconsin, and jeopardized the great principle of self-government, which is vital to a restored Union and national peace and prosperity, and who believe that a *free* constitution, equal laws and impartial justice are the only sure foundations of national well-being, are invited to meet at Janesville, Wednesday, Sept. 27th, at 2 o'clock p. m., to give expression to their views and to organize an active canvass for the success of the constitutional amendment, and for the election of the Union State ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12, 1865.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Above we print a call which has been handed us for a State Convention, to be held at Jacksonville during the State Fair. The purpose of the convention thus summoned is not to make any factious opposition to the Union party in the State, but to aid in electing the ticket nominated at Madison. There is also the further purpose, on the part of those who desire such a convention as this, that the friends of equal rights in Wisconsin shall have an opportunity to express clearly, and without evasion, their devotion to the fundamental principles of our Government, which they did not have an opportunity of doing at Madison. They are unwilling that Wisconsin should seem to be halting or going backward in its cause as a friend of impartial liberty and universal humanity, at a moment when its voice is most needed to inform those in power of the wishes of its people; and they take this means to obtain an expression of the popular opinion, independent of the fears or the schemes of politicians of all descriptions.

Such a Convention as is proposed can also do much in arousing the people to an importance of adopting the constitutional amendment respecting suffrage in this State, and in making arrangements for a thorough canvass of the State to secure that result.

It will be noticed that the call for the Convention proposes to ratify the nominations made at Madison, and it will undoubtedly help to swell the large majority which the excellent ticket there nominated will receive.

We hope all the Union papers of the State will give the call a prominent place in their columns, and will see to it that their localities are represented in the proposed Convention.

THE SIN OF OMISSION.

[From the Janesville Gazette.]

A private letter from a political friend in Grant county, speaking of the labors of the Union State Convention, says:

"Nominations and platform all right, except that Judge Mills and J. Allen Barber dissent from the platform for what it fails to contain."

Our readers need not be told who the gentlemen are who are mentioned by the writer of the above paragraph, as not to know them is to argue one's self unknown. They stand deservedly in the front rank among the true and earnest men of the State, and do not believe that it is best to sell our Republican birthright for a mess of official pottage. So it is all over the State. People are perfectly satisfied with the candidates. They have no fault to find with the labors of the convention in that particular. They believe the gentlemen nominated to be honest, capable, and every way worthy of their support. They find no word of fault with the platform as far as it goes, but they do complain of what it fails to contain, as the gentlemen do, alluded to above. It is this sin of omission which is quite as criminal and reprehensible as that of commission. The action of the convention is all the more singular when it is known that nearly all the candidates nominated by it are in favor of the right of suffrage. Indeed, we believe that every one of them is so disposed, except Colonel Rusk, and we are not certain that he is opposed to it. And we may be permitted to say just here, that, in our judgment, the equivocal position of the convention, so far as the platform is concerned, is mainly due to its distinguished chairman on resolutions. Hon. James R. Doolittle. It was his plausible manipulation that did the work, and all the honor there is in it rightfully belongs to him. In writing this we do not forget that the distinguished Senator had a small majority of the Convention with him—men who knew that in following his lead they were not representing the wishes of their constituents, who now frown upon the Convention's work. Had Senator Doolittle incorporated a plank in his platform favorable to the extension of the right of suffrage in this State, it would have been hailed with a unanimous shout of approbation by the very same voices that applauded the platform as it now stands. When we saw his great influence in that Convention, we felt constrained to exclaim, in the language of scripture: "Hath not the potter power over the clay, to make one vessel to honor and another to dishonor?" and we are sorry our distinguished friend had not used his eminent abilities in lifting his followers up out of the region of expediency, and establishing them upon the eternal rock of liberty and justice to all men. As Gen. Paine said in the Convention, "let us do right, though the heavens fall." Let us do right, and the heavens will not fall.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE AND THE STATE CONVENTION.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

A correspondent, whose letter we print elsewhere, inquires whether Senator Doolittle carries the Republican party of this State in his breeches pocket. We should be happy to answer this somewhat suggestive inquiry, if we were entirely certain as to the facts, and could be sure that our answer was correct. Our impression is that the Senator has not put the party in his pocket; at least, we are quite sure, there is a large and respectable portion of the party who do not occupy that capacious receptacle. He very likely has endeavored to take charge of the organization, and make its principles and dictate its policy, and has doubtless partially succeeded [illegible] this enterprise; but this is as much the fault of the party as of the Senator. One can hardly blame an ambitious and able man—and Senator Doolittle is both ambitious and able—for using a party organization to advance himself and his views, as far as he can; though the organization which suffers itself to be led away from its principles by the efforts of any man deserves much rebuke. The persons who attempt to mislead it. The election in November will probably settle the question as to how far the Senator has succeeded in getting the Republicans of the State into his pocket, as such of that party as vote against negro suffrage can be justly regarded as occupying that position.

Whether Senator Doolittle wishes to make the Republican party in this State an instrument to advance his personal interests, is a question which is incapable of a certain response. The Senator would be very much superior to the common order of politicians, if he did not look full as much to his personal advancement as to the triumph of principles. There are few active politicians whose opinions and conduct are not modified to a greater or less degree by personal considerations; and it would be expecting too much, perhaps, of Senator Doolittle, to ask him in his political career to devote himself unselfishly to the advancement of the right, especially when that effort might interfere with his ambition. And whether the Senator desires to use the Republican party to secure personal ends or not, we presume he is, in this respect, neither better nor worse than the great majority of professional politicians.

As to the propriety of Senator Doolittle's occupying the position of delegate in the State Convention, we can only say that it is a matter of taste. He was not chosen from Racine, we believe, but one of the rural districts; and it may have been that the district had in its limits no one so competent to represent it. Senator Howe, we presume, would not have gone into the Convention under such circumstances. And we believe Senator Doolittle was the only member of our delegation in Congress who had a seat on the floor of the Convention. Doubtless the others could have secured their election as delegates if they had desired it, and we infer from the fact that they did not do it, that they doubted the good taste of such a proceeding. But Senator Doolittle was undoubtedly very anxious respecting the platform of the Convention, and is generally supposed not only to have represented an Assembly district in this State, but to have also represented President Johnson, and perhaps no man in the State was so competent to do this, as the delegate from Yorkville, Mt. Pleasant and Caledonia—and his anxiety might have overcome in his own mind any question of propriety.

As to our correspondent's inquiry respecting the position of the Republican party on the question of negro suffrage, we can only say that a denial of suffrage to the negro on account of his color, is hostile to every fundamental idea of the party. Equal rights to all men, irrespective of color, was the cardinal principle of the organization, and when it denies suffrage to all men of whatever color who are expected to contribute to the maintenance of the Government, it turns its back upon all its principles.

"FIGHT IT OUT ON THAT LINE."

[From the LaCrosse Republican.]

We are sorry that the convention did not place itself on the record in favor of "universal suffrage"—at least so far as this State is concerned—but it appears that "policy" prevailed. We wish to say right here, that we do not believe in policy any more, when that policy is antagonistic to the great principles of right and human liberty. *Policy* has almost been the ruination of the country. For policy we have conceded everything to the South for the past thirty years, and have had war at last. Hereafter, let us stand up like men, for justice and humanity, and let policy go the d—ogs. That is our position, and we mean to "fight it out on that line."

The Murderous Tragedy at Augusta, Georgia—Threats to Burn the Town—The Trial by Military Commission.

[From the Savannah [illegible]]

Purser S. C. Durban, of the steamer [illegible], which reached this port last night, reports that great excitement existed in Augusta, on account of the murder of Captain Heisler, of the 33d U. S. C. T., by three young men, members of three of the most respectable families in Augusta. The circumstances attending the terrible murder, are of a most painful nature, and the entire community has been in a tremendous state of alarm and excitement. It seems that a very prepossessing mulatto who had been kept as the mistress of one of the young men, received the attentions and visits of the officer, and the Captain being discovered with the Cyprian, was chased by the three young men, who fired their revolvers at him, wounding the officer in three places, one of the shots penetrating the neck, which proved mortal. After inflicting these terrible wounds, one of the murderers gang inflicted several ghastly cuts with a dirk upon the almost lifeless body. The Captain survived his injuries but twenty minutes. It will hardly seem credible that such a fiendish act as the stabbing of a dying man, who had been assailed by three times his number, could be perpetrated, but we shudder to record this fearful inhumanity. The parents of the unfortunate young men who have participated in this shocking tragedy, are plunged into the deepest grief for the dreadful stain that has been made upon the family escutcheon, and the grief-stricken families will receive the sympathies of the public in these their hours of sore distress.

THREATS TO FIRE AUGUSTA.

On Friday night the people of Augusta were thrown into a state of terror, and as the reports of a plot to burn the city in retaliation for the murder, spread from house to house, the excitement became intense. A letter threatening to lay the city in ashes was sent to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and the commanding officer had all the guards doubled to prevent any such nefarious design from being executed, and to check all demonstrations of mob violence. The strongest precautions were wisely taken by the military authorities to prevent any outbreak, and at the time the Linda left the excitement was on the wane. The three murderers are closely guarded, and their trial is progressing in open Court. The evidence is said to be overwhelmingly conclusive as to their guilt, and the deepest interest is manifested in the progress of the trial.

MILITARY COMMISSION TO TRY THE ACCUSED.

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, 9th.]

The military commission for the trial of the accused in the case of Capt. Heasley convened in the Council Chamber at the City Hall, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The commission is composed of the following officers:

Lieut. Col. H. B. Sprague, 13th Connecticut Volunteers, President.

George S. Pierce, Captain 19th U. S. Infantry.

A. H. Andrews, Captain 16th U. S. Infantry.

R. P. Evans, First Lieutenant 16th U. S. Infantry.

E. L. Smith, Captain 19th U. S. Infantry, Judge Advocate.

A Bold Whaler Captain—The Man who Defied the Pirate Shenandoah.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

Among the victims of the pirate Shenandoah who arrived here by the whaling bark Milo was Capt. T. C. Young, Master of the whaleship Favorite, of Fair Haven, which, with the others, was burned by order of Capt. Waddell. Capt. Young is between 60 and 70 years old, and belongs to the John Brown stamp of mortals, who believe in fighting the devil under all circumstances, and never letting right back down to wrong, however great may be the odds against her. Accordingly, when on the 28th of June he found himself cornered by the rebel pirate, with no chance of escape, he proceeded to make preparations for the coming conflict with such means as were at hand, and had it not been for the cowardice—or, perhaps, prudence—of his fellow-officers and crew, one of the bloodiest battles ever fought in the vicinity of Behring's Straits would have then and there ensued.

Seeing a boat shove off from the Shenandoah toward his barque, Capt. Young ordered the old blunderbuss, used for shooting whales, to be brought up from below, together with his revolver and ammunition. Having carefully loaded the weapons, the old salt took his position on the cabin roof and awaited the approach of the pirate's boat. As she came near the side of the vessel, Capt. Young pointed his blunderbuss at the officer in charge, and shouted to him to "stand off." The pirate was greatly astonished at such a reception, and at first was inclined to think that the old man was playing a "goak" on him; but, seeing his determined look and the unerring aim of the blunderbuss, he came to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor, and ordered his men to paddle back with all due despatch to the Shenandoah.

By this time Capt. Young's fellow-officers began to get shaky in the knees, and fearing that matters would come to a serious pass, they took the precaution to steal away the old man's ammunition, and even took the caps off the weapons already loaded. Having done this, they, with all the crew, crawled into the boats, lowered themselves into the water, and left Capt. Young alone in his glory, sole occupant of the vessel. The Captain thinks this was a shabby trick; it was hard enough for him to fight rebels alone any how, but to leave him with nothing but a bomb gun and a revolver uncapped, to answer the broadside of the Shenandoah, was putting the odds altogether too heavy against him. He did not back down, however, but kept his position on the cabin roof, and awaited the flash of the enemy's guns. He had had some experience of the uncertainties of cannon balls and shells, having run a schooner with supplies up the Potomac in the earlier part of the rebellion. "Besides," said he, "I have only four or five years more to live anyway, and I might as well die now as any time, especially as all I have is invested in my vessel, and if I lose that I will have to go home penniless and die a pauper."

While thus reasoning to himself he heard the officer of the Shenandoah give the order to "fire, but fire low." Without deigning to rise from his reclining position he coolly awaited the result of the order, but no fire came. Soon he saw another boat pushing off toward him from the Shenandoah. It seems that after the order to "fire" was given some one on board the pirate discovered that one of the Shenandoah's boats was in range, and hence the order was countermanded. When the pirate's boat came alongside the second time, the officer in charge ordered Capt. Young to haul down his colors. "I'll see you d—d first," replied the captain. "If you don't do it I will shoot you," said the officer. "Shoot and be d——," said the captain. Hereupon the officer dropped his gun that he had raised to shoot the captain, and ordered his men to board the whaler. Captain Young had by this time discovered that the caps had been removed from his weapon, and being without means of defense he could offer no resistance, and was therefore obliged to allow himself to be taken.

They conveyed him on board the Shenandoah, and immediately ordered him to be put in irons and sent to the top-gallant forecastle, at the same time telling him that if he was in any way saucy they would gag him. A sentry was placed over him, and he was kept there four hours, or until he was put aboard the Milo to be brought to San Francisco. He was robbed of everything, including $150 in money, a gold watch, and even his shirt studs. He also had a library of 230 volumes, which was stolen from the Favorite before she was committed to the flames. As he was about being sent away from the Shenandoah, Capt. Waddell directed that "the old gray-headed devil" should not be allowed to go on board the Maury (the other bonded vessel that was sent to the Sandwich Islands), for "he wasn't fit company for ladies." The Maury had as a passenger the wife of a whaler [illegible] a short time previous in the Arctic Sea. [illegible] this compliment to his gallantry, Capt. Young took his leave of the rebel pirate. The Favorite had 500 barrels of oil and 3,500 pounds of ivory. Capt. Young owned one-quarter of the vessel [illegible] her destruction he has lost the entire savings of a lifetime.

THE TURF.

The LaClede Races at St. Louis.

Great Congress of Running Horses—Report of the First Two Days.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 13.]

Yesterday commenced the fifth meeting of the LaClede Association races, and they continued throughout the week. There are some fifty or sixty horses in attendance. Among them are Glendower and Derby, belonging to Captain Hutchinson, of this county; Legal Tender, Red Oak and Dick Richards, belonging to Dr. Weldon; Monsoos, Latestring and Laxicon, belonging to Mr. J. C. Kelley, of St. Louis; Abu Beker and Pons-os, belonging to Dr. B. B. Tyler, of St. Louis; Beacon, Maddas and Blue Flag, belonging to Capt. Moore; Jimmy Kelly and two fine fillies, belonging to Mr. [illegible] Thompson; Prairie Bird and Prairie Boy, belonging to Mr. H. Taylor; Kessie Downing, Annie Tarlton and Hank, belonging to Judge Grant, of Davenport, Iowa; Escape, and two other fine animals, belonging to Mr. Phiel. These are all looked upon as fine racers, and we anticipate a good week's enjoyment.

The races commence each day at 2 o'clock punctually. Ladies are admitted to the stand free, and they are most respectfully invited to be present.

The three races advertised to come off yesterday were as fine and well-contested as any one could wish, and the following is the summary of them:

FIRST RACE—MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

Sweepstakes for 2 year-olds; free for all colts foaled west of the Ohio on or before Jan. 1, 1863. [illegible]

[illegible]

Considering it was the first day, the attendance was very good—the ladies stand looked quite brilliant.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

[From the Democrat, 13th.]

There was but one race on the programme yesterday—a mile and repeat, in which there were six excellent entries, viz: Emily Downing, Prairie Bird, Bill Finney, Dick Richards, Jimmy Kelly and Capt. Hutchinson's bay colt, by Lexington. Jimmy Kelly was the favorite in pool selling.

The second race was to be a two-mile race, but we are sorry to say did not fill. There was but one entry for it, and that was Capt. Moore's "Beacon," by Lexington, dam by Daylight, by imported Yorkshire, 4 years old. It seems that all were afraid to "buck up" against Beacon, and he was allowed to walk over the track and pocket half the amount of the purse.

Owing to the very hot afternoon, the horses did not start until 4 o'clock.

Hutchinson's colt, that proved the victor yesterday, is a fine bay, with four white legs, three years old, by Lexington, dam by Whalebone, and has the promise of becoming a fine, should-bred horse, and the Captain may, which he no doubt a performance yesterday Lexington colt deserves the. We think the [illegible]

SUMMARY—SECOND DAY.

Mile heats, free for all. Premium $200.

[illegible]

Time, 1:53¼, 1:49½.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY—TWO MILE AND REPEAT.

A. G. Moore enters b c Beacon, by Lexington, dam Daylight, by imp. Yorkshire, 4 years old; colors, blue and blue. A walk over.

President Johnson's Speech to the Southerners.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

The speech which President Johnson is reported to have made to the delegation from Virginia and other Southern States, is at least extraordinary. Without criticising the taste displayed in it, it is remarkable that a President, whose chief recommendation to popular favor was that he was an unflinching enemy of treason, should, in addressing a body of representative traitors, class himself with them as responsible for treason. We were aware that Etheridge had charged President Johnson with holding the ultra southern doctrines until the moment that war commenced, but we hardly expected that the President would substantially admit the truth of the charge. And it may be possible that his address to those southerners expresses more than he means, and that he only intended to convey to them the assurance that he was a southerner himself, and being such, understood all about the honorable and frank, and manly, and chivalrous tone of the southern character. Yet what can the President of the United States, representing the loyal portion of that people,—or at least elected to represent them,—mean when he says to a body of traitors,—no matter whether they are penitent rebels or not—that "the decision has been against us!" And how long is it since treason, in President Johnson's mind, has been softened into an "issue"? And standing almost within sound of the testimony which is bringing to light the devilish malignity and cruelty of the Southern slaveholders and traitors in starving and murdering thousands of Union soldiers, why need the Chief Magistrate of the nation mouth honeyed compliments to the heartiness and frankness of the rebels, and speak of them as "true to their ancient instincts of frankness and manly honor?" It may be pleasant for President Johnson to bandy compliments with these defeated traitors, to accept from them the assurance of the "personal regard" of the people of nine Southern States, and to praise the entire South—Wirz, Davis, Winder, Turner, Floyd, Thompson, and the whole crowd of traitors who violated every sacred obligation, broke every oath they had taken to support the Government, robbed the public treasury, and precipitated a war which has cost the nation half a million lives and uncounted treasure, and illuminated that war with the lurid light of crimes at which humanity shudders and from which savages would have recoiled with horror—as having done their work "openly and frankly," and as true to their ancient instincts of frankness and manly honor;" but the people who have fought and suffered to save the country will hardly applaud the speech.

We do not care to comment at length upon this unexpected and extraordinary bid of President Johnson for Southern popularity. If our readers are in danger of being converted by it to the belief that the South is the soul of "manly honor," however, we would suggest to them to read a few chapters of the Wirz trial as an antidote.

Gen. Connor's Powder River Expedition—His Pawnee Allies—Constant Fighting with the Cheyennes.

[Correspondence Detroit Advertiser & Tribune.]

FORT CONNOR, D. T., Aug. 22, 1865.

The first fighting of the expedition was done on the morning of the 16th inst., by a party sent out by Gen. Connor, on the evening of the 15th commanded by Capt. Frank North, or "White Wolf," as his Pawnees call him. On the morning of the 17th inst., at daybreak, he came up with a war party of Cheyennes, eighty miles north, said to number twenty-four. There were fifty Pawnee scouts. They killed every one of the Cheyennes, without the loss of a man, and had only four horses killed. They captured twenty-six ponies and mules, and many of the trophies of the chase, among them eight scalps. They went out without saddles, and some without clothing, and none of the party took rations. As they returned, when near camp a "big Indian," who had two scalps on a pole, took the lead; the others followed, swinging their scalps over their head, yelling and whooping about "heap Sioux," and "kill 'um Cheyenne." The Pawnees, who remained in camp, met them at a gallop, making the greatest gestures of gratification. On the evening of the same day, we witnessed their scalp war dance, which abounded in savage glee.

In the afternoon a large body of Cheyennes appeared on the hills north of the Fort. Col. Kidd pursued them about twelve miles, with a small force. Capt. North, with Pawnee scouts, also pursued them. The wild Indian ponies, however, were too fleet for our jaded stock. The only gray-haired man in the Cheyenne tribe, one of their principal chiefs, was cut off, and informed by a Pawnee that he must die. He told by signs that they had been off to the southward on the war-path, had killed a great many white men and were sick and tired of it, and were now going home satisfied. He signified that he was proud to die on the war-path, and at once commenced shooting at his captors. The Pawnees soon "made him sick," as they say in this country when a man is shot. Capt. Kellogg secured the old Chief's bow and quiver, in which only three arrows were left. The Cheyenne Indians lost considerable baggage in the retreat, among it a package of old letters, belonging to men of the 7th Michigan cavalry, also a book presented to one of the men. As they are on duty at Camp Collins, in Colorado, some 400 miles from us, we fear they have had some bad luck with the Indians.

Capt. Tubbs, C. S., came near being captured in a skirmish on the 20th, by passing up a ravine, Indians being on both sides, concealed.

21.—Early this morning four more Indians were killed, two of whom were scalped by Pawnees. A large train arrived from Fort Laramie, guarded by companies A and C, of our regiment.

Gen. Connor started with the left column this morning, August 22d. They strike across to Crazy Woman's Fork of Powder River, and thence to Tongue River, to the north line of Panther Mountain.

Working of the Contract System in Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

More than four months ago we earnestly advised the slaveholders of Kentucky to cut the gordian knot of their difficulties and recognize the indisputable fact that slavery has practically ceased to be—that it once [illegible] with their [illegible] regulations of a binding contract [illegible] this would meet and overcome the difficulties in regard to the labor question in the only possible way open for a consummation so desirable. [illegible]

[illegible] the crisis which are constantly reaching us, this suggestion has been adopted in a great number of cases, and with most pleasing and beneficial results to whites and blacks. One planter in the southern part of the State, who was in Louisville the other day, took to his negroes the contract system and made them a fair offer of forty dollars to each of his hands. In both of the cases everything worked smoothly, and no difficulty of a serious nature was encountered. These gentlemen received greater profits from their farming operations in this way than they could have done by attempting to hold on to the letter and spirit of the old system, and with far more satisfaction to themselves and their laborers. They met the negroes as they were, and consulted mutual convenience and peace of mind, but their interests likewise.

We conversed yesterday with a planter from Louisiana, where this contract system is in extensive operation, who expressed the greatest astonishment that any portion of the people of Kentucky should, for a moment, think of attempting to hold on to the exploded system. In Louisiana, Mississippi, and other States where the gentleman alluded to has recently been, there is not the slightest disposition to consider slavery otherwise than dead, and the reorganization of labor is everywhere proceeding quietly upon that basis through the contract system. There is no uniformity as to prices of labor, or the mode of payment. In some cases a part of the crop is given, and in others wages in money, clothing and rations. The best planters and the best contrabands will, of course, get along the best together, because they perceive that their interests are mutual.

Dr. Colenso has written a farewell letter to the people of England, as workable, with words of friendship, clergyman broken to be an enemy, in which he says, "Yet, I am sure, through the teaching of your power, that we have [illegible] prayer and [illegible] to God, and to take you from you all hope for time and for eternity, my desire and earnest endeavor has been to help you and others in struggle out of the quicksands of doubt and uncertainty, and stand with your feet firmly on the rock of eternal Truth, feeling loved by One who is our Father and Friend. We know that our Lord's lips say, in life and in death, we to all of us this—to lead us to God—to reveal the Father to us. We know that every word of tender love and compassion that came from His lips is own spirit was filled. And so, too, let us seek to own spirit, with one another, aim our lives [illegible] witnessing for God, and showing forth our Father's truth and love."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

The demand on the banks for currency continues active, and the money market is close and stringent. The leading discount houses barely manage to supply their best customers at the usual rate, viz: 10 per cent per annum; while outsiders have to go to street brokers and negotiate at 1@1½ per cent per month. The demands by speculators are generally discountenanced, but where bank directors and heavy stockholders are the leading operators in gambling transactions, it does but little good to shut off the small dealers. When the officers of our banks combine to block the wheels of trade and commerce, it is useless to attempt to set matters right by refusing accommodations to those who have but little power to do either good or evil.

Business on 'Change to-day was more active than for several days past, but the improvement was discernable only in more active shipments of Corn and Oats. The Wheat market remains in the hands of speculators, and legitimate buyers are forced to go elsewhere to fill their orders. There is no stability in the market; prices are purely fictitious, and the country buyers as well as the shippers to Eastern markets are unable to operate. The former do not know the moment when prices will fall 10c per bushel, and the latter can make purchases in Buffalo at as low a price as they can in this city. This state of affairs is unnatural and prejudicial to the interests of all concerned. Every legitimate trader is injured more or less by it, and the country generally is damaged. The farmer in the country sees our quotations for Wheat, and he holds his Wheat at a price approximating to them; while the country shipper cannot with any degree of safety [illegible] our market, for the present price [illegible] "corner" which may be broken at any moment. To-day Flour was dull. Wheat advanced [illegible] ₺ bushel. Corn advanced 1c ₺ bushel. Oats ruled ½c higher. Rye was steady. Barley [illegible] higher. Highwines were quiet and dull. Provisions were dull and unchanged.

The supply of Eastern Exchange is on the increase, but it is not equal to the demand, and we have to note a firm market at par buying and 1-10 prem. selling. Bankers paid ⅛c prem. for round lots. Some of the heavy houses had to express large amounts of Treasury notes to meet their drafts. The continued drain on the supply of currency is rendering the money market closer every day.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 143⅞, and closed at 143⅞. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, goldbrokers:

[illegible]

Here the market for Gold was dull and weaker, with sales on the Stock Board at 143¼. To-day the market was weak at 142, with sales at 142¼@142½, closing at 142⅞. Silver was in demand at 130@136.

Government Bonds are quiet. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-Twenties	104¼	105¼
Ten-Forties	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seven-Thirties	99	100

Compound Interest Notes are firm and in good demand at 101½@104 for June dates, 105 for July dates, and 101¾ for August, 1864.

Local Stocks are dull. On the Stock Exchange to-day, Chamber of Commerce Stock was offered at 95, with bids of 93¼. Chicago City Railway, S. D., was in demand at 95, with sellers at 102. Bank Stocks are neglected. To-day 125 was offered for First National, but there was no stock offering. Merchants' Insurance Shares were in demand at 12. Cook County Scrip was wanted at 97½ for new and 96½ for old, with sellers of the former at 98, and the latter at 101.

—Since the 30th of September, 1864, $2,891,924.74 of the 6 and 7 ₺ cent Canal Stocks of New York, covering the debt created prior to 1846, have been paid, and $2,317,278.76 have been actually paid and the stock cancelled. Funds to reimburse the remainder, when presented are in deposit with the Manhattan Company, New York. This amount of debt has been paid out of the "surplus revenues" of the Canals accumulated in the Sinking Fund.

In addition to this, $30,000 of the 6 ₺ cent. Canal Stock, created since 1846, under the provisions of section 10 of article 7 of the Constitution, which matured in July last, has been paid from the revenues of the General Fund.

—In New York the money market continues easy. Capital is freely offered on first-class securities, subject to call, at 6 ₺ cent, with occasional transactions at 5 ₺ cent. There is no particular change in the rates of discount for business paper. There is a fair demand for the class of signatures ranging from 7 to 9 ₺ cent ₺ annum.

—The receipts of tolls from the canals of New York for 1865 and the six preceding years are as follows:

Received from the opening of navigation to August 31st			$1,695,343
Same for '64	$[illegible]	Comp. loss	[illegible]
Same for '63	2,573,592	Comp. loss	777,306
Same for '62	2,819,467	Comp. loss	864,224
Same for '61	1,461,519	Comp. gain	84,119
Same for '60	2,040,[illegible]	Comp. gain	351,152
Same for '59	1,[illegible]	Comp. [illegible]	[illegible]
Gross receipts of tolls from August 31, 1864, to close of navigation			1,694,654
Gross receipts from the opening of navigation to August 31, 1865			1,095,343
Total for fiscal year			$2,823,097
Deduct appropriations for repairs and maintenance			1,864,565
Remainder for sinking fund			$1,[illegible]

—In Boston money continues in abundant supply and the market shows increasing ease. Long certificates of indebtedness are in demand at rates which yield only about 7 per cent. interest, and large amounts of capital are still pressing for investment. Call loans are freely offered at 6 per cent on approved collaterals, and times loans still command the current rate of 7.3-10. The movement market is without animation, and the supply of desirable paper on the market being insufficient to meet the demand. Favorite names are in request at 6¼ per cent, and pass freely at 7 per cent, while lower grades pay corresponding higher rates.

—In St. Louis on the 12th, Exchange was in large supply and dull at par buying, with sales by banks at 1-10@1-10 ₺ cent premium—at the inside rate to other bankers.

—In New York Foreign Exchange is quite inactive. Leading drawers ask 109¾ for 60 day sterling, but this rate is only nominal, and is above the market. We quote:—Bills at 60 days in London, 109@109 for commercial; 109@109¼ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 109¾@110¼; Paris at 60 days, 5.20@5.16¼; do. at short sight, 5.13¾@5.13¾; Antwerp, 5.20@5.17½; Swiss, 5.18¾@5.16¼; Hamburg, 36½@36¾; Amsterdam, 40¾@40⅞; Frankfort, 40¾@40¾; Bremen, 79¾@79¾; Prussian thalers, 70¾@71¾.

—The following is a statement of the condition of the Philadelphia Banks on the 11th inst., compared with the previous week:

	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.
Capital stock	$14,442,250	$14,442,250
Loans	50,190,425	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. legal-tender	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	38,417,472	[illegible]
Circulation	5,980,226	7,007,737

—The Lynn *Bulletin* says that the value of the shoes sold in Lynn during the month of July was but little short of seven hundred thousand dollars, while in June over a million of dollars worth were sold, and in May last eleven hundred thousand dollars worth. Last month's return, when published, will probably come up to the latter figure.

—The French Chamber of Commerce has just published the annual statistics of railways in France. According to this document it appears that 13,417 miles of railway were completed in that country up to January 1, 1865, and 5,113 miles opened for traffic. The fastest express train is that between Paris and Marseilles, which performs the distance (536 miles) at an average rate of 36.06 miles an hour.

—The New Orleans *Price Current*, in its annual review, says:

"The ability of the Southern planter to pay for Western produce must ever depend upon the degree of his success in the culture of cotton and sugar. Hardly more than twenty-five per cent of the market value of the crop are received by him. The residue is distributed in the payment of the farmer, the factor, and provision dealer, the manufacturer of clothing, machinery and agricultural implements, the importers of foreign goods required on plantation, [illegible] and the various mercantile classes, steamboatmen, shipmasters, [illegible] are employed in carrying it to market and in its sale or exportation. The share of the Western farmer is probably equal to that of the planter. If we estimate the loss of Southern crops by the war, at [illegible] fifty millions of dollars, [illegible] not before by the South, [illegible] the cost of the productions of the West [illegible] paid for before the war. Of the [illegible] dead and fifty millions of [illegible] really may be safely charged to the West, and the [illegible] [illegible] the whole question [illegible] and the restoration of our former prosperity depends upon the labor question."

7-30 U. S. NOTES,

JULY SERIES.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

J. A. ELLIS, President.

EDW. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

WASHINGTON BUILDING, Sept. 14.

SALES AT FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

GOLD AND OTHER [illegible]

		Asked.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, June 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Compound Interest Notes, Aug.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois 6s, War Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County Scrip, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County Scrip, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. R. R. Stock (com)	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. R. R. Stock (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, B. & Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City Railway, S. Div.	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Board of Commerce Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for each Sept. 14, [illegible] J. Rabbeswall & Co. Commission Stock and Bond Brokers [illegible]

[illegible]

Market—Board dull.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

The following summary shows the movement in Produce and Provisions during the past 24 hours compared with the movement for the same time last year:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE SEPT 14.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE SEPT 14.

[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and business was more active; but the speculators continue to have possession of the Wheat market, and there is nothing doing in it for shipment. Two or three individuals have "cornered" the market to such an extent that Wheat is 10c per bushel higher here than in Milwaukee, and as high as it is in Buffalo. It is estimated that upwards of 500,000 bushels of No. 1 Spring are sold for delivery to these parties within the present week, and that there is not more than 250,000 bushels in store. Of course, under such a state of affairs, the sellers are at the mercy of buyers, and there is no use in shippers attempting to do anything. As for prices, they go up or down according to the will of the parties who hold the Wheat, and the market for two days past, has been completely in their own hands. It is needless to state that such gambling operations are highly injurious to the general trade of the Northwest. It clogs commerce, and drives legitimate shippers to other markets. It impairs general credit, and degrades the character of the business transactions on 'Change. But those who sell "short" are as much to blame as those who buy "long." The only difference in the present case is, that the one party is the loser and the other the winner.

The Provision trade is quiet, but the market remains firm. Mess Pork was in but limited request to-day, and we note a sale of only 50 brls at $31.00. Prime Mess Pork was in fair request, with sales of 250 brls original packing at $26.00, and 100 brls repacked at $24.25. Bulk Meats were neglected and entirely nominal. Lard was scarce and in good demand at 23½c. Several small lots of No. 1 summer rendered Leaf were sold at 25c. Brown Grease was sold at 14c.

Highwines were less active and quiet, with sales of 175 brls at $2.25 and 50 brls at $2.23.

The Flour market was again dull, in view of the rather unfavorable advices from New York. Buyers held aloof, and refused to make offers, unless holders would make a concession, which they refused to do, in consequence of the stiffness of the wheat market. The transactions were light—a goodly proportion on private terms—aggregating 1,700 brls at $11.00 for White Winter; $8.75 for Red Winter, and $7.00@8.50 for Spring Extras.

The market for No. 1 Spring Wheat is completely at the mercy of two or three prominent operators, who have formed a "corner" for the purpose of making the "shorts" smart. The corner "clique" have nearly all the wheat in the city, and as the result, one might there is no knowing how long this state of affairs may last. Prices here are as high as in Buffalo, consequently shippers are entirely prohibited from doing anything. The Milwaukee market is some 10@12c lower than this, and it is understood that three cargoes were shipped from that market yesterday to this city. To-day the market was 1¼@2c better than at the close yesterday, but the extreme prices of yesterday were not obtained. No. 2 Spring declined 2@3c. Red Winter steady and firm. The sales foot up 251,000 bu at $1.75 for No. 1 Red; $1.60@1.50 for No. 2 Red; $1.60 for Extra Spring; $1.49@1.50 for No. 1 [illegible]; $1.39@1.38 for No. 2 do, and $1.25 for Rejected do—closing firm at $1.49½ for No. 1 Spring in store.

There was an active and firm market for Corn and the market advanced 1@1½c on No. 1 and 1@1¼c on No. 2, but towards the close, the advance in freights checked the demand, and the outside figures were not maintained. The transactions aggregate 348,000 bu at 60@63c for No. 1; 57@59c for No. 2 and 51@55c for Rejected in store; 63@64c for Yellow afloat, and 66c for No. 1 afloat. The market closed firm at 61½c for No. 1 and 57¼c for No. 2 in store.

Oats were rather quiet but ¾c better than on yesterday, with sales of 111,000 bu at 31¼@33c for No. 1; 29@29¾c for No. 2 and 26@26c for Rejected in store—closing firm at 31½c for No. 1 in store.

Rye was steady with sales at 71@73c for No. 1 and 66@69c for No. 2 in store.

Barley was more active and 2@3c higher, but irregular, with sales of No. 2 in store at 85@90c and No. 2 at $1.15 for sample lots on track.

Lake Freights were in good demand and 1c better, with engagements at 10½@11c for corn and 10½c for wheat to Buffalo; 16½c for corn to Kingston and 17c for corn to Oswego.

Beef Cattle have been in good demand to-day, and yesterday's prices have been fully sustained. The great inquiry has been for stock cattle, though a few speculators and butchers took small quantities. The sales for the day foot up about 2,300 at $5.00 for common to $7.00 for choice.

Hogs were in moderate receipt and in fair request. The chief demand was for good grades. The market opened buoyant, but later in the day despatches were received announcing a decline in New York and Philadelphia, and very little was done afterwards. Sales were 5,000 head at $11.00@12.05 ₺ 100 lbs.

The Grocery market is without any change. Trade is good and prices are firm. The following despatch was received at the Mercantile [illegible]:

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Raw Sugars strong. Havana 10¼@10⅞c; A's, 18¼@18⅛c. Coffee steady. Teas firm.

Carbon Oil was excited and the market advanced 2@3c, closing firm at 73@75c—the inside figure for car-load lots.

The following despatches were read on 'Change to-day:

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.

Receipts—Wheat 42,000 bu; Corn, 5,000 bu. Wheat dull, $1.98. Corn quiet, 75c. Oats nominal; Freights, 10c Wheat to New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Flour shade firmer; Wheat heavy; Corn steady; Oats firmer, 55c; Pork quiet, steady; Lard better, 27c; Whiskey firmer, at $2.25@; Gold, 143⅝. LATER—Flour closed dull at $11.25@$11.75; Wheat heavy, irregular, $1.60@$1.64. Winter & Spring Oats active, 55½c; Pork heavy, at 32.62½c; Whiskey active, 2.36.

LATER.

In the afternoon the wheat market was very much excited, and prices advanced 1½@2½c per bu. At the Evening Exchange there was a good demand for No. 1 Spring at $1.50, but sellers were asking $1.54. Corn was firm with buyers of No. 1 at 63½c and sellers at 65c. Sales on call were:

No. 1 Wheat.

10,000 a 5 .... 146 | 10,000 r 153

Oats.

5,000 b w 32

After call there were free buyers of No. 1 Spring at $1.52, with buyers at $1.54.

OUR JANESVILLE, WIS., LETTER.

The Weather—Crops—Oats and Corn—State Fair, &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 14, 1865.

[illegible]

Liverpool Market Report.

LIVERPOOL, August 28, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] W. H. & A. STUART.

Marine Items.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

[illegible]

Detroit Grain Market—Sept. 12.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Flour Market—Sept. 13.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

LUMBER—Receipts [illegible]

Cargo sales continued, from Receipts [illegible] Muskegon [illegible] and Tal, at $13.00 by Carter; cargo [illegible] by Adhesion, [illegible] by Hubbard; cargo strips, inch and board, at $18.50, [illegible] cargo from Grand River, [illegible] at $13.00 by J. C. [illegible]; cargo from Menominee at $[illegible]

SHINGLES—Receipts, [illegible] M; quoted [illegible]

We quote [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, Thursday Evening, Sept. 14.

BEEF CATTLE—According to the Board of Trade [illegible] compared with the corresponding period of 1864, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that these receipts and shipments are really those of the day preceding:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts to-day have been large and the demand rather active. Prices seem to be a trifle better than yesterday, though without any quotable advance. The chief inquiry continues to be for Stock Steers for Pennsylvania and Ohio, with a moderate speculative demand, and a few butchers' Cattle. The general character of the arrivals is not of a high order, but there have been a few really fine droves equal to anything we have had for many months. The chief of these was at the Michigan Southern Yards, and consisted of 102 head, owned by J. Dalby, of Sangamon county, Ill. They were a fine lot of Illinois steers, averaging about 1,330 lbs, and were bought by Sinclair & Frame, at $[illegible] per head. They will be shipped East to-morrow. J. Adams, at the Sherman Yards, also sold a fine drove at $7.50.

We quote the market moderately active and prices firm. The sales have been as follows:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

SHERMAN YARDS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

[illegible]

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

[illegible]

HOGS—From the reports made to 'Change, we learn that the receipts and shipments since our last have been compared with the receipts and shipments of the corresponding period of 1864, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that these receipts and shipments are really those of the day preceding:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts this week are about 4,000 less than those of last week, yet the supply has been fully equal to the demand, and the day closes with quite a number remaining unsold.

The market opened brisk, and prices were rather buoyant. An advance of 10@15c was obtained at some of the yards. But later in the day unfavorable advices were received from New York and Philadelphia which caused buyers to demand a concession from sellers. In most instances this was refused, and the consequence was, very little was done during the latter part of the day.

We quote the market as opening active and strong and closing dull.

The sales have been as follows:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain are now made on a basis of [illegible]

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED [illegible] Sept. 14.

[illegible]

CLEARED [illegible] Sept. 14.

[illegible]

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF Steamboats, Wharf-Boats, Barges and other Property.

[illegible]

AT VICKSBURG, MISS., [illegible]

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., [illegible]

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., [illegible]

AT MOBILE, ALA., [illegible]

[illegible]

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND [illegible]

[illegible]

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES [illegible]

[illegible]

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

[illegible]

SALE OF GOVERNMENT [illegible]

[illegible]

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS [illegible]

[illegible]

ESTATE OF JEROME [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

J. Milton Hiatt, A. M. M. D.

[illegible]

Dr. Webster.

[illegible]

Educational.

FALL TERM [illegible]

MISSES STEVENS' SCHOOL, At 62 Third Avenue.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

[illegible]

White Pine Compound.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S White Pine Compound

[illegible]

Claim & [illegible]

U. S. SAN[illegible]

[illegible]

EAST M

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.—"As You Like It," to conclude with "The Beauty Behind Bars." [illegible]

[illegible]

Improve Your Evenings.—There is no more pleasant or profitable way for young persons to spend their evenings than at Bryant & Stratton's College Rooms, in preparing themselves for greater usefulness in the business world.

An Invasion.—[illegible]

Notice.—The meeting of the Methodist Ladies Centenary Association, appointed for Saturday, the 16th inst., is postponed until Tuesday, the 19th, at 3½ p. m., in the lecture room of the First M. E. Church, Chicago.

Cow Stealing.—James Foley was arrested yesterday for stealing a cow [illegible]

The Aldermanic Trip.—The Aldermanic delegation from Chicago to the East set out on its travels last evening, under convoy of Alderman Shimp. [illegible]

Theft.—James Finch was yesterday charged by Wiley Pumphrey, a soldier of the Veteran Reserves stationed at Camp Douglas, with having stolen a revolver belonging to him, valued at $18. The prisoner was held in bail for $200 to appear at the Recorder's Court this term.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.—The types made us say yesterday that a portion of the contract for widening and deepening the Illinois and Michigan Canal was awarded to Messrs. Keely & Sanger. The gentlemen to whom have been allotted sections of it, inclusive, are Michael Keely and Jacob Singer.

Farewell Concert.—G. W. Morgan, Esq., the talented organist of Grace church, New York city, will give his farewell concert in this city in St. Paul's Church, on Monday evening next, on which occasion he will be assisted by the best instrumental and vocal talent in the city. Particulars will appear in our advertising columns.

Billiards.—The knights of the cue will be glad to know that Joseph Vernasion, formerly in charge of Secretiere's Billiard Hall in Detroit, has become a resident of this city. Although a young man, he is among the very best billiard players in our country. He takes charge of the Palace Billiard Hall, No. 126 Dearborn street, where he will be happy to meet his numerous friends.

Excursion.—The Home and Mission Sunday Schools, in connection with the First Congregational Church, will take an excursion to Haase's Park on Saturday (to-morrow); the proceeds to apply towards the completion of the new Mission building, at the corner of West Indiana and Morgan streets. A special train will leave the Wells street depot at 9.15 a. m., and the crossing of Kenzie and Morgan streets at 9.30.

Freight South.—We call the attention of our readers having business dealings with the Southwest, to the advertisement of Messrs. Halliday, Latimer & Co., of Columbus, Ky., in this issue. These gentlemen have established relations of the first order as forwarding and commission merchants, and are transfer agents for the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Any business entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to.

Assault.—Sophie Wendelling, No. 151 North Green street, charged Michael McKindley in the Police Court yesterday with an assault. Prisoner pleaded guilty on the ground of intoxication. [illegible] Prisoner was required to find bail in $500 to appear at the Recorder's Court and answer to the charge of riot.

The Daily Record.—The ever welcome Record is again before us, much enlarged and improved, printed on good paper, and got up in good typographical style. [illegible] Published by J. J. W. O'Donoghue, in the Tribune building.

Assault with Intent to Kill.—Joseph McGraw, held over in $8,000 bail from last Monday, on a charge of assault with intent to kill, was again brought before the Court. [illegible]

Park Improvements.—The Board of Public Works called a meeting yesterday of the aldermanic Committee on Parks, [illegible]

Board of Education.—A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Principal for the Jones School, President C. N. Holden in the chair. [illegible]

The Party of Foreign Capitalists.—The party of distinguished gentlemen from abroad, capitalists and others, who are now on a tour through the United States, will leave St. Louis this morning, and arrive in Chicago this evening. The following is a list of the party:

Sir S. Morton Peto, Member of Parliament, President of the London Board of Direction of the A. and G. W. Railway; [illegible]

In our issue of Sunday last, we gave a short sketch of each of the most prominent members of the party. [illegible]

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

Address by Mr. R. Trevellick.

A mass meeting of working men was held last evening in Witkowski Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe streets, for the purpose of urging more complete trade organization and a more thorough action in favor of the "eight hour" system of labor. [illegible]

Summary of Proceedings Yesterday—Trials and New Suits.

Superior Court—Before Judge Gary.—[illegible]

Circuit Court—Before Judge E. S. Williams.—[illegible]

Recorder's Court—Before Judge E. Van Buren.—[illegible]

County Court.—Not in session.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

Its Character—Quarterly Meeting.

Perhaps there is no institution in this city which deserves a greater amount of sympathy and support than the Washingtonian Home. Philanthropy could not have devised a more laudable sphere of exercise, and it is to be regretted that the promoters of the enterprise have hitherto only received a small share of assistance from the public by way of subscriptions. The "Home" is established for the purpose of providing a retreat for inebriates and the means of reforming them. [illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors of Cook county assembled at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in annual session, pursuant to adjournment of the previous day. The President, A. B. Johnson, in the chair. [illegible]

Premium Clothing at the State Fair.

Editor Tribune:

We noticed in your issue of the 14th an article under the head of "Ready Made Clothing at the State Fair," [illegible]

G. T. BELDING & Co.,
98, 100 and 102 Randolph street, opposite Matteson House.

A Card to the Public.

Notice to young and middle aged men—Important to parents who have sons to educate. [illegible]

HENRY G. EASTMAN, President.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Home for the Friendless.

A first-class Protestant girl, 15 or 16 years of age, is desirous of obtaining a place to board where her services will compensate for the same, and attend school. A family near the Haven School preferred.

Thirty Dollars Reward if the Indian Herb Doctor fails to describe and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness without receiving any information from them. No charge for information or advice. Office 86 Monroe street.

The Red Jacket Bitters are the safest and mildest stimulant and the best appetizer yet discovered, as all who have used them will testify. They are sold by all druggists and dealers throughout the country.

Diseases of the Heart, Throat and Lungs.—Dr. James Hunter, of the firm of Drs. R. & J. Hunter, New York, may be consulted personally at their office, No. 48 South Clark street, Chicago, on all diseases of the Heart, Throat and Lungs, [illegible]

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Ill.

Virginia Property Interests in Chicago.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

There is a good deal of property in and near Chicago owned by Virginians. A number of the owners have recently visited that city for the purpose of disposing of their real estate. Among them was Mr. Elisha E. Hundley, of Charlotte county, who is a large owner of real estate in Illinois and Wisconsin. He effected some sales in Chicago, but Mr. Perkins Bass, the United States attorney for that district, instituted proceedings for the confiscation of the property sold, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Hundley had received the Executive pardon. [illegible]

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 1, 1865.

Perkins Bass, Esq., United States Attorney, Northern District Illinois:

DEAR SIR: Yours of 25th August is received, and in reply thereto I am directed by the Attorney General to say that if Mr. Hundley was pardoned before the seizure of his property, [illegible]

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. STEWART, Chief Clerk.

Express Robbers Re-Arrested.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 6th.]

In May last a safe of the American Express Company, containing $1,300, was broken open and robbed of its contents, at a station on the Peru and Indianapolis railroad. [illegible]

Cotton in Southern Illinois—Wisconsin State Fair—Fruit in Wisconsin—An Interesting Letter on the European Larch and Red Cedar.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 13, 1865.

COTTON IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

CLEAR CREEK LANDING, Ill., Aug. 26, 1865.

Mr. Rural, Champaign, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: [illegible]

Respectfully yours,
S. D. STEWART.

The sample of cotton enclosed in the above letter, is a very white, short staple cotton, and, judging from the seed, is a cross between the black and green seed cotton, of the south part of the State.

According to Mr. Stewart, it is earlier than either of its supposed parents. This may be occasioned by some favorable condition of soil or aspect. We have green seed cotton planted May 10th, nearly ready to pick, and the black seed transplanted the same day from a hot bed, in about the same condition.

There is no longer any doubt about the fact that cotton can be profitably grown in the south part of the State. [illegible]

Slavery no longer holds this crop in its grasp, and will it yet be a favorite north of the Ohio River. [illegible]

NORTHWESTERN SEED AND HEDGE COMPANY.

The Northwestern Seed and Hedge Company, located at Marengo, McHenry county, is, we are told, a veritable live association, [illegible]

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.

This Fair is to be held at Janesville, Sept. 25th to 30th. The State Horticultural Society will also hold a Fair in connection with it. [illegible]

THE EUROPEAN LARCH.

WAUKEGAN, Ills., Sept. 11th, 1865.

Friend Rural: [illegible]

R. DOUGLAS.

The public will thank Mr. Douglas for his very interesting letter on this valuable timber. [illegible]

RED CEDAR.

Almost all persons fail in growing plants from the seed of the red cedar. [illegible]

A correspondent of the Washington Republican states that Major General Hooker is to be married on Sept. 21, to Miss Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, sister of Judge W. S. Groesbeck, ex-Member of Congress. Miss Groesbeck enjoys an income of $40,000 per annum.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

Albany Cattle Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

New York Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

[illegible]

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Sept. 15.

[illegible]

San Francisco Market.

[illegible]

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, Sept. 15.

[illegible]

Hops in New York.

[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, Shakespeare's great Comedy of

AS YOU LIKE IT.

[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

HAMLET.

SMITH AND NIXON'S HALL.

BROOKES' GEORGIA MINSTRELS

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23.

Medicinal.

The Most Important Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century is

DR. MARKS' Syphilitic Cure!

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY IS A SPEEDY, SAFE, AND RADICAL CURE FOR SYPHILIS IN THE PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND TERTIARY STAGES.

[illegible]

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE

The First or Primary Stage of Syphilis

The Second Stage of Syphilis

The Third or Tertiary Stage of Syphilis

ADVICE TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure.

HAVE YOU SECONDARY SYPHILIS?

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure and Pills.

Have you the Third or Tertiary Stage of Syphilis?

Dr. Marks' Syphilitic Cure and Pills.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

Transportation.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OF OHIO [illegible]

First-Class Screw Steamers,

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Ten very fine Building Lots [illegible]

FOR SALE—Four lots, each 25 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Very Cheap, House [illegible]

FOR SALE—A neat cottage of [illegible]

FOR SALE—House—667 West [illegible]

FOR SALE—Splendid Residence [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new Planing and [illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice building lots. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—5 Saloons, 2 Saloons [illegible]

FOR SALE—A return ticket from [illegible]

FOR SALE—Low—A large second-hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Fixtures, Lease [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Soldier's Discharge. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Tobacco Manufactory [illegible]

FOR SALE—The fixtures and furniture [illegible]

FOR SALE—The N. Y. Dining room and saloon, with lease, 121 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A fruit and candy store, No. 283 Madison street [illegible]

FOR SALE—Fast horse, very stylish, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A saloon and boarding house doing a first-class trade. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Steam Flouring mill and grain warehouse combined, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The property known as the Davenport, Iowa, Starch Works. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The fixtures, lease and entire stock at 210 State street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The license, stock and good will of Liquor Store 200 South Clark street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At 908 State street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon under the Burlington House, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or trade, $15,000 or $20,000 Dry Goods, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Buggy Horse, fine roadster, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a Photograph Gallery. [illegible]

FOR SALE—40 Span of well-broke Work Mules, [illegible] at Horse Bazaar, 190 State street. J. ROSENFELD.

FOR SALE—A Meat Market—[illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the best grocery [illegible]

FOR SALE—Propeller—The propeller [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY W. S. STEDMAN & CO., 176 LAKE STREET,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, &c., AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, BEAVERS, CASSIMERES,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

Superior New and Second-hand

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., AT AUCTION.

[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

General Notices.

RAFFLE.

[illegible]

DUNN'S New Gift Sale Bazaar! 133 Dearborn Street, CORNER OF MADISON.

Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Don't Forget! Beware of Humbug Imitators!

THREE DEPARTMENTS.

RED, $1. WHITE, $2. BLUE, $5.

[illegible]

DUNN'S, 133 Dearborn St.

BOSTON STORE. Housekeeping Goods.

[illegible]

JUST OPENED.—The celebrated CROWN make ALPACCAS [illegible] BOSTON STORE. SIMPSON & HUGHES, 181 Lake street, [illegible]

FLAX.—Parties in the Northwest [illegible]

Business Cards

T. FAY, M. D., DENTIST, [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A first-class book [illegible]

WANTED—A Low Comedian. [illegible]

WANTED—Journeyman Tinner. [illegible]

WANTED—Merchants, Hotel keepers, [illegible]

WANTED—An office boy. [illegible]

WANTED—Three good stick candy makers. [illegible]

WANTED—1 Hotel Clerk [illegible]

WANTED—100 men to work in a saw mill, [illegible]

WANTED—1 book-keeper, [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen, book-keepers, [illegible]

WANTED—Book-keepers, Travelling agents, [illegible]

WANTED—100 men to work in [illegible]

WANTED—A young man to learn the drug business. [illegible]

WANTED—A competent man to [illegible] HALL & FROST, cor. Clark and Ilth st.

WANTED—An experienced salesman to travel for a wholesale house. [illegible]

WANTED—An engineer, one well acquainted with steam flouring mills. [illegible]

WANTED—I want a man to work in my shop [illegible]

WANTED—A few salesmen to engage in a lucrative business, [illegible] Call at No. 75 South Clark st.

WANTED—A good business man [illegible]

WANTED—Experienced Glass-ware Packers at the Chicago Glass Company's Store, [illegible] S. S. CHAPMAN, Ag't.

WANTED—Miller—An experienced miller, [illegible]

WANTED—Two Tinners. A. G. GARFIELD, 39 State st.

WANTED—Finishers—On harness [illegible]

WANTED—A Travelling Salesman [illegible]

WANTED—Two Boys fourteen to sixteen years of age. [illegible]

WANTED—A smart man to travel [illegible]

WANTED—A practical tinner to go in the country. Apply to A. H. & G. B. MILLER, 35 State st.

WANTED—Shoemakers—The undersigned having commenced the manufacture of women's boots and shoes [illegible] DAVID A. CAMPBELL.

WANTED—Fifty (50) first-class Bridge Carpenters, [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Immediately at 384 Wabash avenue, a competent cook.

WANTED—Several girls for general housework, [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately a first-rate cook, [illegible]

WANTED—A German girl as nurse [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do second work [illegible]

WANTED—Both a first-class Milliner and Dress Maker. [illegible]

WANTED—A Protestant girl to do general housework for a family of four. [illegible]

Wanted—Information.

WANTED—Information—Of Henry Hastings, [illegible]

WANTED—Information—Of Mr. Thomas Coleman, [illegible]

WANTED—Information of Mrs. CATHERINE A. HOUGH [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—Two young gentlemen of respectability [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman not long resident in the city desires to form an agreeable lady acquaintance. [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—The Vaughn or Reed Farm, [illegible]

FOR SALE—For $4,000 cash, a [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock of a livery stable, [illegible]

FOR SALE—80 acres fertile prairie [illegible]

FOR SALE—A pleasant Home and Farm [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—A black coat, near Old [illegible]

LOST—Dog—A Liver Colored Pointer Slut. [illegible]

LOST—Sept. 9, in a Blue Island [illegible]

LOST—On Sunday last, in the vicinity of Camp Douglas [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED—Horse—$20 Reward. [illegible]

Stolen.

STOLEN—From the subscriber on [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—A man who got shaved [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—To engage [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$75.00 a month. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—In every [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For the LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For the standard History of the War, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Robt. H. Kellogg, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For "Our Great Captains," Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For the standard History of the War, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—(Farmers preferred) [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$10 per day. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male and Female, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—I want a Lady Agent in every town, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—By the Auburn Publishing Co. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For our [illegible]

WANTED—Agents, farmers, mechanics [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$75 to $200 per month, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Disabled soldiers, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$25 a day. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$90 a month. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—And others [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Everywhere, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month. [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Any person wanting a good Fruit Stand can have one by calling at 171 South Clark st. CYRUS FISHER.

WANTED—To Rent—A house [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A horse barn, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A comfortable house, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A House [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a small family, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a single gentleman, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Two [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A small house, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a good [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A fine Brick House, [illegible]

TO RENT—A good house, in a good location, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, at 57 South Clark street. [illegible]

TO RENT—One furnished bedroom, [illegible]

TO RENT—A pleasant front parlor, [illegible]

TO RENT—A few unfurnished rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—For 50 years, 80 feet [illegible]

TO RENT—Dockage for Lease—[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A Piano [illegible]

WANTED—Real Estate. [illegible]

WANTED—A lot [illegible]

WANTED—Persons [illegible]

WANTED—To borrow [illegible]

WANTED—All those [illegible]

WANTED—Book Cases [illegible]

WANTED—To buy [illegible]

WANTED—A lady [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase [illegible]

WANTED—All persons [illegible]

WANTED—Every married [illegible]

WANTED—Owner [illegible]

WANTED—Parties [illegible]

WANTED—Some one [illegible]

WANTED—A rare chance [illegible]

WANTED—Attention. [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—In [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—A [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

WANTED—Partner—[illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—With [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—A few [illegible]

BOARDING—A large [illegible]

BOARDING—A [illegible]

BOARDING—A [illegible]

BOARDING—Unfurnished [illegible]

BOARDING—One [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

[illegible] closed in New York yesterday at [illegible]

Large copper deposits of exceeding richness [illegible] have been discovered in Maryland.

The first overland mail for Charleston, [illegible] left yesterday.

[illegible] to the 5th inst. there were 3,344 voters [illegible] in New Orleans.

[illegible] at Honolulu announce that the [illegible] Shenandoah has burned twenty-six or [illegible] whalers.

August V. Kautz, of Potomac Army [illegible] married Miss Charlotte Tod, daughter of Governor David Tod, at Cleveland, on the 14th.

[illegible] statement that all the Federal troops [illegible] to be withdrawn from the Southern States is [illegible]

[illegible] fire at Liverpool, N. S., referred to in [illegible] despatches, destroyed fourteen houses [illegible] Loss, $40,000.

[illegible] Reed, of Bedford county, Pa., in custody upon the charge of treason has been pardoned [illegible] President.

[illegible] Elys, Jr., the heaviest gold and stock [illegible] in Cincinnati, has failed. His liabilities are [illegible]

[illegible] Catholic priests have been arrested in [illegible] for continuing to preach without taking [illegible] required by the new Constitution.

[illegible] Yankton Chief, "Medicine Bow," has [illegible] to Gen. Sully, and promised to induce [illegible] to do the same.

[illegible] taxable property of Sangamon county, [illegible] millions are owned in Springfield.

[illegible] C. Mayes, of Georgia, and ex-Speaker Orr, of South Carolina, were the only ones pardoned yesterday.

[illegible] was current in Washington yesterday that the butcher Wirz was dead. Upon the contrary, his health is improving.

[illegible] V. Johnson, of Georgia, has been [illegible] Stephens, the late rebel Vice President, and [illegible] in comfortable condition and allowed [illegible] the visits of his friends.

Secretary McCulloch and Comptroller Clarke [illegible] favorably concerning the establishment of clearing houses for the redemption of national bank currency.

[illegible] Stone has returned to Des Moines [illegible] speaking tour well pleased with the prospects of the canvass. He is satisfied that Iowa will [illegible] a Republican majority of 25,000.

[illegible] last instructions from the Navy Department provide that no ensign, master or lieutenant hereafter shall be promoted unless they are [illegible] speak Spanish or French.

[illegible] new and dangerous counterfeit hundred dollar compound interest bearing note has been issued by the Treasury Department. They are [illegible] executed.

[illegible] wife of David N. Farry, Esq., of [illegible] Ohio, suddenly disappeared on the 5th [illegible] only six days after marriage, and has not been [illegible] of since. She was formerly Miss Lucy S. [illegible] of Brimfield, Ohio, and married Mr. Farry, a [illegible] with four children, on the 30th ult.

[illegible] Fisk, in a published card, says his [illegible] expedition is "postponed from force of circumstances which he [illegible] tried but failed to [illegible]." The Hastings Union Conserver thinks [illegible] polite and roundabout way of expressing [illegible] of a sheriff's attachment."

[illegible] of peace have been concluded between the United States and the following tribes [illegible] in the great Indian Council now in session at Fort Smith: Creeks, Seminoles, Osages, [illegible], Cowskins, Senecas, Shawnees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Wyandottes.

The Congressional canvass for 1866 is opening early in the "Burnt District" of Indiana, represented by Geo. W. Julian, because the primary election occurs in April, to be ratified in [illegible] Julian is on the stump, and is opposed by William Cross, Gen. Sol. Meredith and [illegible] P. Gray.

[illegible] who has a Sickles cut-off on the [illegible] contends that the Algonquin did not break [illegible] on Thursday, and that the official trial has [illegible] commenced. It will commence when both [illegible] in order. The trial on Thursday was [illegible] for the gratification of private [illegible]

[illegible] Master W. F. Webb, found guilty of [illegible] with claim agents in purchasing [illegible] check books, has been sentenced by court [illegible] to be dismissed the service, with loss of [illegible] pay, a fine of $1,000 to the United States, [illegible] confined in the Concord, (N. H.) prison.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sumter and [illegible] Expeditions.

Interesting Statement of [illegible] master General [illegible]

The National [illegible] Currency.

Secretary McCulloch [illegible] vor of a Clearing [illegible] for its Redemption.

THIRTY WHALERS DES[TROYED] BY THE SHENANDOAH.

The Great Indian Council [illegible] Fort Smith.

TREATIES EFFECTED [illegible] NINE TRIBES.

TWO CATHOLIC PRIESTS [AR]RESTED IN MISSOURI.

The Naval Trial [illegible] Come Off.

The Proposed Withdrawal [of] Troops From the South Denied.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Paymaster Punished—[illegible] an Overland Mail to Charleston—[illegible] Officer Dismissed the Service—Receipts of Internal Revenue.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

Paymaster M. T. Webb, who was [illegible] Gen. Sweitzer's Court Martial on the [illegible] collusion with claim agents in the purchase [illegible] check books, has been convicted and [illegible] honorably dismissed the service, with [illegible] all pay or allowance now due or may be [illegible] pay a fine to the United States of $1,000, [illegible] confined in the Concord, (N. H.) Penitentiary.

The first overland mail to Charleston [illegible] rebellion, left here yesterday via the Alexandria Railroad.

Lieut. Col. Philander J. Harrington, [illegible] colored infantry, has been dismissed the [illegible]

The receipts of Internal Revenue for [illegible] this present week amount to $5,686,[illegible] amount received since July 1, 1865, is [illegible]

Mrs. Secretary Harlan and daughter [illegible] Iowa on a visit.

Pardons—Sale of Government [illegible] Internal Revenue—Counterfeits—Rumor of Wirz' Death—Contradicted—[illegible] in Virginia—Rich Copper [illegible] in Maryland.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, [illegible]

Harry C. Mayes, of Georgia, and [illegible] L. Orr, of South Carolina, were the only [illegible] of pardons to-day.

[illegible]

Presidential Appointments—[illegible] Commerical Relations—[illegible] Original Loyal Virginians—[illegible] ard's Health—Capt. Fox and [illegible] Sewards.

[illegible]

The Chattanooga Mill—Time of [illegible] chase Extended—Arrivals at [illegible] Shipment of Tobacco—Colored People—A Riot Quelled.

[illegible]

The Work of Retrenchment—All Departments—Full—New Paper [illegible] ville—Commercial Relations of [illegible] Presentation to the President.

[illegible]

Government Sale of Railroad [illegible] Affairs in Florida—The [illegible] Registration Law to be [illegible] Late Quartermaster Arrested.

[illegible]